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VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Additional Details of the Great Show—The Central Industry Palace—A Gigantic Work—Miscellaneous Departments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

To resume my review of the promise of the approaching exhibition, [printed in THE TIMES of Jan. 27.—ED.] I can mention at once that many inconveniences attending earlier "shows" have been avoided, and in fact convenience appears to have been the main object aimed at. Of the laying out of the building I shall have to speak further on. I ought, however, to remark at once, that in that also convenience is the guiding feature. "Everything in its place, and a place for everything." There are separate pavilions for the Commissioners, for the postal and telegraph service, for this bureau and that, each group separated; the countries classified from east to west, according to their geography. No machinery in the Great Exhibition House; ergo, no offensive smell of oil, no wearing noise among the objects of art. Covered passages lead to the main entrances, of which there are a good number. Eleven railway sidings abutting on the exhibition grounds are to be laid running right through the machinery gallery, and depositing machines almost on the very spot where they are to stand. This is an appreciable convenience. Every article, coming from whatever part of the world it may, can thus be conveyed almost to its show-place in the railway truck. In the two side avenues leading from Vienna to the exhibition there are double lines of trains, so a man can take his choice of conveyance or may also walk out the thousand yards or so of fashionable promenade through the Leopoldstadt. Whenever he is tired of sight-seeing he can go out and take a turn in the grounds amid turf and flowers, or in the shade of the adjoining park, or else stroll along to the near bank of the Danube, which forms the nearest boundary of the Prater. The refreshment department is, of course, nowise neglected in the land priding itself on its cuisine.

CENTRAL INDUSTRY PALACE.

The great feature in the building proper is the Central Industry Palace, with its immense rotunda, which has been slowly growing up under our eyes. The construction of this, as of all works, has been a topic of supreme interest to all Viennese and casual visitors during the whole of the last year, and the Commissioners have turned that sympathy to good account by admitting the public to the ground at a charge of twenty-five kreutzers on week-days and ten on Sundays, whereby it has realized an appreciable amount, since on fine Sundays as many as twelve and fifteen thousand visitors paid entrance fee. Access will, however, be prohibited for the last month before the opening. The Palace of Industry, as nearly as possible, from north-west to south-east, has a total length of [illegible] feet. Its centre line is occupied by a nave taking up the full length, and running 82 feet in breadth. The original plan devised was to have all the articles exhibited in galleries, with the light falling upon them horizontally, not perpendicularly. This is a novel plan of lighting invented by Herr Hasenauer, which is expected to answer very much better than the old system of lighting from above. Only a building of all galleries would be dull and monotonous. In order to avoid this evil effect the centre space of the palace has been converted into a colossal rotunda, the largest roofed building in existence or on record, measuring 330 feet in diameter, and nearly 300 in height. The 354 feet diameter is one unbroken span. The span nearest approaching it is the Midland Railway station's at London, but that only measures 240 feet. The surmounting dome rests on an immense iron ring, held together by iron girders, the whole iron-work of the roof weighing 40,000 tons. The designer's ingenuity was put to a severe test as to the manner of raising this monstrous load to nearly 300 feet in height. The original project was to build up the thirty-two pillars first, and then, bit by bit, to place upon them the girders, weighing eighteen tons each. A different mode of procedure was, however, eventually adopted, and has been satisfactorily carried out. The result is a triumph of engineering. It took, however, 240 men for nearly three months to do this work. The central structure is all iron; but, to make safety doubly so, an outer coating of masonry has been superadded, and connected with the interior by girders. Of the dimensions of the fabric you will have an idea when told that a regiment of infantry numbering 1,400 men could conveniently be paraded on the architectural cornice which runs round the inside where the roof joins the columns. The roof is conical in shape, and is surmounted in its centre by a double lantern, the brow of which is 100 feet in diameter and 40 feet in height, narrowing once more into a second conical roof, from which springs up a smaller lantern, bearing on its pinnacle the Imperial Crown of Austria. The roof is from the outside, architecturally, the principal embellishment of the structure. The rotunda contains galleries all round intended for exhibits. It is surrounded by a quadrangular block of buildings, bisected by the nave, which in its south-east and north-west extension is intersected by fourteen transepts opening out both ways, each section 247 feet long and 50 feet broad. These transepts contain, next to the rotunda, the principal exhibition-room. They have all of them separate entrances from the gardens, and are allotted each to a particular country, the name of which is inscribed in large letters both on the inside and the outside so as to be visible from afar. The arrangement has been ingeniously made so as to appoint the easternmost gallery to Japan and the western to the United States, the intermediate countries ranging between, according to their geographical position.

PROOFS OF GOOD JUDGMENT.

Great judgment has also been displayed in the construction, intended, of course, to combine cheapness with such solidity as so large a building required, and, above all, to look pretty. It would not do to raise a splendid palace, fit to stand for ages. Iron, wood, and glass are the chief materials, but the walls, where not clear-storied, are judiciously filled in with bricks, which give a look of solidity, and, indeed, no slight reality of solidity, but can be easily pulled to pieces to be used for other purposes. The outward decorations look imposing, and seem to be made for ages. They are, indeed, more durable than the famous Berlin sculptures which came out to such perfection at the triumphal entry, and which are made of canvas steeped in fluid plaster of Paris, which, on drying, hardens. But their pretensions rise no higher than would skeletons covered with cement. They are easily made, cheap, and useful for temporary purposes. Ionic columns, and dragons, and lions, all features that give beauty to the early Renaissance and Florentine style, in which the structure is built, are thus cheaply manufactured. The same considerations apply to the interior fitting up, especially to the covering of the walls. With admirable taste, a blue texture of jute, spangled with golden ornaments, has been selected, which contrasts agreeably with the dark red of the columns.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

South-east of the Industry Palace there is the gallery of fine arts, with a separate building for a loan collection adjoining. North-east, toward the river, there is the second great feature in the exhibition, the machinery hall, a building 2,600 feet long, running parallel with the nave of the Industry Palace, in which the machinery collection is to be assembled. It has no architectural pretensions to recommend it, being a simple brick building, but it is extremely convenient, and, large as it seems, is inadequate to the demand it is meant to supply, so that a second annexe has had to be added. The machinery hall is divided throughout its length into a central nave and two side aisles, the 150 feet of total breadth perfectly admitting of such an arrangement, which procures the convenience of exhibiting separately the machinery in motion and not in motion, the former in the nave and the latter in the aisles. As already observed, the railway runs right through the hall, and conveys all articles almost to their appointed places. The motive powers, cranes, boilers and engines are all themselves exhibits, to whose power minimum limits are set, excluding all engines under seventy-five horse power, and cranes lifting less than twelve tons. The engines are fired at the expense of the Commissioners. Apropos of engines, Borsig's engine-factory at Berlin, of world-wide reputation, that turned out its two thousandth locomotive for the Paris Exhibition in 1867, will exhibit its three thousandth at Vienna. Adjoining the machinery hall there is a special workshop for repairs and other work that would be in the way in the principal department. South-east of the machinery hall, in a line with the fine-art collection, but at right angles with it, in the midst of nicely laid out parterres, there is a building allotted to a horticultural exhibition; further south-east still, at the extreme end of the line of the Industry Palace there is a court and shed intended for a horse show, beyond which an agricultural machinery exhibition is to be held in the open air. All classes of the community are thus cared for. As all are intended to participate as exhibitors, it is but just to add that care is being taken that all should share the pleasure as visitors. Every class almost is making provision to enable its poorer members to make an exhibition trip to Vienna, and for the poorest the various Governments are opening their purses to give them the instructive treat. The German Government, above all, which writes "Education" in capital letters on its banner, has appropriated funds to the endowment of a succession of working men's expeditions to Vienna, the total of intended participants in which amounts to thousands. The City of Vienna and the Imperial Government are making provision for the accommodation of representative men of various classes in the Empire. Thus the College Rudolphinum will be cleared out to receive provincial school-teachers. The Agricultural Society of Germany has postponed its next annual meeting in order to apply the funds requisite for that, to sending poor agriculturists a trip to the exhibition, and from all parts of the Empire *ex-officio* expeditions, traveling gratis or at reduced fares, are being organized by the paternal Government.

SUPPLEMENTARY STRUCTURES.

In addition to the principal buildings above described, there are annexes to hold the excess of exhibits not finding room in the great galleries. They are erected mostly in the shape of quadrangular courts, open at one side, interfering somewhat with the horticultural arrangements, but not inconveniently so, in the wide open space of the exhibition. Another feature of far greater importance are the pavilions strewn about the gardens with no view to economy, but only to convenience and decoration. The principal of these is that devoted to the use of Emperor Francis Joseph, which the most eminent firms of Vienna are fitting up gratis in a most costly style, as an advertisement, and possibly with an eye to a star, or title, or imperial patronage, which is to reward them. The German princes are to have a similar private building, in the fitting up of which the builders and upholsterers of Berlin are endeavoring to cut out their Viennese colleagues. Every bit of the German princes' pavilion has been made at Berlin. There will be competition no less keen nor less costly among the house-building trades of Austria versus their rivals in France. It is believed that the French pavilion, intended, as it is, to set forth all the business familiar to French *viveurs*, will be one of the greatest attractions. Besides these bijou pavilions there will be others more for use than for show, for the prize jury, the various commissioners, the postal and telegraph service, guard-houses, &c. Krupp, of cast-steel renown, will stock a special building with his own inventions, and the *New Free Press* boldly aspires to outdo the London *Times*, whose machinery was exhibited last year at London, by fitting up a pavilion of its own. Another pavilion will be devoted exclusively to mining exhibits. One space of 1,600 square metres is appointed to hold what will be to some the driest of the dry, but to others a most interesting exposition, namely, German school-books, apparatus and appliances, adjoined by a German gymnastic ground and a "kindergarten."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

I must not omit to mention the ample precautions against fire that have been taken, and which remove all danger of fire almost beyond the reach of possibility. There is a large basin of water in the grounds, filled conveniently from the adjoining Danube, which might at any moment convert the whole area into a lake. That basin was constructed at a cost of 300,000 florins. In addition to it there are watch-houses and fire-engines all round, and hydrants enough to inundate every gallery of the building. It was wise to make as sure as could be of protection against fire, and the authorities deserve no less credit for their excellent sanitary arrangements, which are a leaf taken out of the English book, inasmuch as Mr. Jennings, the well-known English sanitary engineer, has been intrusted with them. The Exhibition is likewise indebted to England for the iron works, of which the rotunda and its dome are the crowning pieces, having enlisted for their erection the services of Mr. Scott Russell, whose engineering enterprises are more successful than his political.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The only drawback to the enjoyment will be the exorbitant prices sure to be charged for every article and every sort of accommodation. Vienna is, anyhow, the most expensive capital east of the Rhine, and the Viennese well know how to employ their opportunities. The concourse is anticipated to be unprecedented, and to give lustre to it no end of princely visits are announced. Emperor William, of course, and Emperor Alexander will be here, to give a flavor of political interest to the social event. Their faithful chancellors will not be wanting. King Louis, of Bavaria, will not withhold from a born Emperor the homage he last Summer refused to a newly-created one. The German *dii minorum gentium* will pour in a galaxy of "Serenities." M. Thiers is to take the place that, but for 1870, Emperor Napoleon would have filled. Victor Emmanuel will pay a neighborly visit, and from the East, the Sultan, the Khedive, and the Shah of Persia are expected. It is to be hoped that this assemblage of royalty will part as good friends as they will, at all events, appear while here.

A Father Shoots His Child and Kills Himself.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—About 4½ o'clock this afternoon a man named Alfred O. Love, living in the upper part of a house in Bennet-street in this city, shot his daughter, Grace M. Love, only four years old, through the head, and then shot himself through the head, dying shortly afterward. The child was taken to the City Hospital, but there are little hopes of her recovery. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause of the tragedy.

The Jury in the Wharton Trial Still Out.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—In the Wharton trial the jury at 10 o'clock sent a communication to the Court stating that they were unable to agree on a verdict, and asking to be discharged. The Court refused to comply, and the jury at 2½ P. M. was still out. Many rumors are circulated how the jury will stand, but they are only conjectures.

WASHINGTON.

"A Great Work of Art" Ruined—McComb B fore the Poland Committee—Report on Immigration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A sad misfortune happened to Miss Vinnie Ream this afternoon. She has been at work all Summer upon her equestrian model for the statue of Farragut, and to-day it was made ready and carted to the Capitol for competitive exhibition. In lifting the model from the carriage, the workmen let it fall, and it was broken into a thousand fragments. The sympathy of a crowd of spectators was freely extended to the unfortunate artist, who has one consolation at least, in that the model, never having been seen, can be safely called a great work of art. The Senate joint resolution of Congress, extending the time when models for the Farragut statue can be presented, passed the House yesterday, and Miss Ream may be able to prepare another before the expiration of the extended time.

M'COMB AND HIS MEMORY.

McComb has been trying to refresh his memory by looking up memoranda, papers, letters, &c., but succeeded in imitating Oakes Ames only faintly. He found a letter from Gen. Dodge, who was drawing $10,000 per year as chief engineer of the company while a member of Congress. Dodge writes: "We beat the rate resolution to-day—61 to 73—close vote." McComb's testimony was of no great value for the purposes of the investigation, but it let some light on the bickerings and mean actions of the rogues managing the affairs of the company in their dealings with each other. For instance, he swore that upon reporting to Mr. Alley that Dr. Durant's accounts were all right, Mr. Alley replied, if they were right they must not let the people know it, as Mr. Durant must not be relieved from the odium cast upon him by those accounts. This, however, Alley denies. Mr. Colfax will not appear before the committee till the return of Mr. Ames.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate was not in session to-day. The House was engaged all day on the private calendar, and passed numerous bills. Finally it went into Committee of the Whole and agreed to report the appropriation for the Montana war claims, amounting to $513,343. Fifty thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents additional of these claims are suspended because of loss of vouchers by the Chicago fire.

DR. YOUNG'S REPORT ON IMMIGRATION.

That this work, which might very fittingly be entitled an official handbook for immigrants, is attracting considerable attention in Europe is sufficiently evident from the notices thereof which appear in European journals. The *Irish Times* of the 8th inst. devotes to the book and the subject suggested by it a leading editorial, in which it refers at some length to Dr. Young's calculations on the money value of the immigrant, concluding as follows: "Thus the poor Irish peasant who lands upon the shores of the United States is not considered to be a worthless waif or stray cast up by the tide, but a valuable instrument for increasing the national wealth. The view taken by American statesmen is novel, but it is philosophical, and certainly Christian. Let the emigrant be poor and desponding, still 'a man's a man for a' that,' and with steadiness, sobriety, and a reasonable amount of industry, while increasing the wealth of the United States, he increases his own. The men who are almost cast out from the countries of Europe are said by the American Bureau 'to contribute to the United States that highest form of wealth, a sturdy, moral, intelligent, and independent yeomanry—the very balance-wheel of national machinery.'" The Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, of Jan. 9, also publishes a lengthy editorial notice of the same report, and upon the information therein contained, bases some sound advice to Irish emigrants in regard to the most advantageous course for them to pursue on arriving in this country. "Don't stay in New-York," says the journal. "Iowa, Nebraska, and the other Western States are the true paradise of labor." Such advice, if followed, would be worth millions to this country, relieving the great cities of the seaboard of the surplus labor which reinforces the ranks of pauperism and crime, and sending that labor where it would attain the highest productiveness, and contribute most largely to the augmentation of the general wealth of the nation. Thus it is found that, if we take the pains to furnish reliable official information, the European Press is commendably ready to aid in disseminating it among the people. We are glad to learn that the same report which has already recently been translated into German and French, is now in course of translation into Swedish. This will make it available to all the Scandinavian peoples, from among whom we have in late years been deriving one of the most important elements of our entire foreign immigration.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAGE ON OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a letter to the heads of departments, inclosing the resolution of the House instructing he Secretary to inform the House what appropriations are necessary for the fiscal year for each department to meet the expenses for postage on official business on account of the abolition of the franking privilege. The Secretary requests that he be furnished at the earliest practicable moment an estimate of the amount which will be required by each department on matter received, distinguishing in both cases between written and printed matter, and giving, if possible, the data on which the estimate is based. It is proposed to ask for the appropriation as for postage on official matter, for each department, and to give all the details from which the estimates are made to Congress.

THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in all the outstanding three per cent. certificates of the numbers dated between Jan. 25, 1869, to April 14, 1869, as follows: 5,000s, from Nos. 5,546 to 5,651, and 10,000s, from Nos. 5,207 to 5,563. The total amount called in is $660,000. Interest will cease March 31, 1873. Only $715,000 of three per cents remain uncalled.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending to-day	$513,200
Shipments of notes	743,500
Amount held by the Treasurer as security for the circulation of national bank notes	386,640,800
For deposits of public moneys	15,635,000
Internal revenue receipts to-day	468,938
Total for last month	8,449,446
Total for the fiscal year	70,437,307
National bank circulation outstanding at this date	343,289,474

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The First National Gold Bank, of Stockton, California, with a capital of $300,000, has been authorized by the Controller of the Currency to commence business. The First National Bank, of Baraboo, Wis., with a capital of $50,000, has also been authorized to commence business.

Involuntary Homicide.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 1.—The trial of Mr. Boyce, charged with the murder of Calvert A. Johnson, which has been in progress in the Criminal Court in this city for the past week, was concluded last night, the jury bringing in a verdict of "involuntary homicide," and fixing the punishment at five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The evidence in the case was wholly circumstantial, and one feature was a disagreement of medical men as to the cause of death. A motion for a new trial was entered.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Our Live Stock—A Comparative Statement of Increase and Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The report of J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, upon the comparative numbers of the different kinds of farm animals, as shown by careful estimates annually made by country correspondents, shows a small increase in the horses, cattle, and sheep of the United States, while the number of swine will nearly reach the total of last year. The indicated increase in horses is about two per cent., and the advance in cattle is nearly as much. The percentage of horses, as compared with last year is as follows: Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, 99 per cent.; New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Florida, and Ohio, 100; Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, and California, 101; Georgia, Kentucky, Illinois, and Wisconsin, 102; Iowa, Missouri, and Oregon, 103; Louisiana and West Virginia 104; Mississippi and Texas, 105; Minnesota, 106; Arkansas, 109; Kansas and Nebraska, 110. Mules in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, California, 100; Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, 101; Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, 102; South Carolina, Nebraska, 103; North Carolina, West Virginia, 104; Texas, Minnesota, 106; Kansas, 107; Arkansas, 108.

The States in which a decrease in cows appears are Texas, 94; Florida, 97; North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, 98; Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia, 99. Those in which numbers are unchanged are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky.

The following States show an increase: New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, 101; New-Hampshire, Vermont, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, 102; Missouri, Louisiana, 103; Maine, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, 105; Minnesota, 108.

The comparison of numbers of oxen and other cattle in the several States is as follows: Texas, 94; Connecticut, California, 95; Kentucky, 96; Florida, 97; Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Mississippi, 99; Vermont, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, 100; New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Tennessee, West Virginia, Michigan, 101; Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, 102; North Carolina, 103; Wisconsin, Iowa, 105; Arkansas, Minnesota, Oregon, 107; Maine, 108; Nebraska, 112; Kansas, 115.

In the following States a decrease in the number of sheep appears: Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, 95; Mississippi, 96; Iowa, 97; Georgia, Indiana, 98; North Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, 99. No change is reported in Rhode Island, Virginia, Texas. Increase is apparent in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon.

The comparative number of hogs are as follows: Iowa, Vermont, 90; New-Jersey, 93; New-Hampshire, North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, California, 97; Rhode Island, Connecticut, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, 98; New-York, Pennsylvania, 99; Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky, 100; Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Wisconsin, 101; Georgia, Ohio, Michigan, 102; Delaware, Maryland, Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Oregon, 103; Missouri, 105; West Virginia, 106; Indiana, 109; Nebraska, 118; Kansas, 120.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Slight Increase During the Month of January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,341,448,700 00
Bonds at five per cent	414,567,300 00
Principal	$1,756,016,000 00
Interest	27,010,260 66
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	1,930,000 00
Principal	$16,608,000 00
Interest	85,399 84
Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$3,533,420 26
Interest	336,621 31
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$358,096,138 50
Certificates of deposit	28,935,000 00
Fractional currency	46,057,694 28
Coin certificates	24,246,500 00
Principal	$457,337,332 78
Unclaimed interest	16,604 84
Public Debt.	
Principal	$2,233,494,753 04
Interest	27,448,886 65
Total	$2,260,943,639 69
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$62,342,694 38
Currency	7,007,454 01
Special deposit held for redemption of Certificates of Deposit as provided by law	28,935,000 00
Total	$98,285,148 39
Debt Less Cash in Treasury.	
Feb. 1, 1873	$2,162,658,581 30
Jan. 1, 1873	2,162,252,338 12
Increase of debt interest account during past month	406,243 18
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1872	63,154,916 68
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872	299,649,762 03
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Company—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117 56
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280 90
Interest repaid by transportation of mail, &c	4,118,432 75
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,390,848 15

The reason of the increase of the public debt is stated at the Treasury Department to be on account of payment during the past month of the interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds over the amount retained from pay for services rendered of $1,826,274. Had it not been for this advance to the Pacific Railroad the debt would have been decreased $1,420,030 88. There were also disbursed from the Treasury during January, in addition to the ordinary expenses, $1,240,000 to the Board of Public Works in this city, and $1,000,000 on account of deficiencies in the postal revenue, making the total amount of extraordinary expenditures during January, $4,066,294.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Wyoming at Kingston, Jamaica—Attempted Insurrection in Hayti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 22, via HAVANA, Jan. 31.—His Excellency, Gov. Grant, has returned to Jamaica. The United States steamship Wyoming and the German fleet have arrived at Kingston.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 20, via HAVANA, Jan. 31.—There has been an attempt to create an insurrection in Hayti for the purpose of preventing the election for President. The demonstration was soon suppressed and sixty of the ringleaders arrested, five of whom were executed.

Complaints About the Telegraphic Service.

HAVANA, Jan. 31, via KEY WEST, Feb. 1.—Financial matters are more quiet. Communication by cable between Dominica and Martinique is interrupted, and a vessel has been engaged to carry the telegrams between those islands.

There are numerous complaints from the public in consequence of the interruption of telegraphic communication between Havana and Kingston. Telegrams are nine days coming, owing to the bad condition of the short land line between Havana and Batabano.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1.—At a conference of leading citizens, held this afternoon, a committee of fifteen was appointed to ascertain when trains would be run regularly on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and to make suitable arrangements for a grand celebration, which will probably embrace an excursion to the Ohio, and, returning, bring large delegations from the Western cities to participate in the ceremonies.

THE TWEED JURY.

Continued Public Indignation—A New Trial to be Had—How Jurors are Drawn.

The verdict in Tweed's case formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation, yesterday. A general and unanimous feeling of dissatisfaction was expressed, and many bitter comments were made on the jury who failed to convict the prince of swindlers on what was deemed conclusive evidence of his guilt. On the ferry-boats, in the cars, and at the various hotels the subject was freely discussed, and the opinion seemed general that it was impossible just now to find a New-York jury to convict Tweed. Fallen and degraded as he now is still he can make his influence felt, and no person who knew the ramifications of the Tammany organization doubted the result of the deliberations of the sapient jury. The robberies of Tweed were for the moment forgotten in the disgust experienced at the shameless and partisan verdict of a purchased jury.

The epithets applied to that body yesterday by all honest citizens were the reverse of complimentary, and the serious question was asked, Can Tweed be convicted in New-York? Can a jury be impaneled from the long array of citizens qualified to serve as such without a protégé, or a friend of the "Boss" being one of the number, without a stubborn admirer, or a recipient of his bounty, who, like the Irish juror, would be prepared to eat his boots before giving a hostile verdict? The reply was pointed, and seemed to cover the difficulty. So long as the preparation of the jury list is in the hands of such men as Douglas Taylor and Sheriff Brennan—two creatures of Tweed, appointed to their present office under the Tammany administration—the general opinion seemed to be that no jury will be found to convict Tweed or any other member of the Tammany gangs of thieves.

The remedy suggested was a special act of the Legislature to protect the purity of the jury panel, and prevent that convenient system of packing which has rendered this prosecution so futile and abortive; and that prompt action should be taken by that body for the removal of Taylor and Brennan from their present positions, and to adopt such other measures as will in future secure the selection of an impartial jury, and prevent the occurrence of such a disgraceful failure of the ends of justice as has taken place in Tweed's case.

Among all classes, yesterday, it seemed a fixed determination that no matter what the expense was, though justice has been cheated, and low cunning and political legerdemain have for a moment triumphed, still the case should be prosecuted to the bitter end, and the people and the laws be vindicated by the conviction and punishment of Tweed.

A New Trial to Take Place at the Next Term.

An immense audience assembled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, in expectation of further developments in the case of William M. Tweed. At 11 o'clock Judge Davis took his seat on the bench, and the counsel on each side were promptly in attendance.

In reference to Mr. Peckham's application, made on the previous day, for a new trial, Judge Davis said: In the matter of this application to proceed with a new trial in the indictment against Tweed, I have considered the question, and have come to the conclusion that inasmuch as the new term commences on Monday next, and there is some serious question and doubt entertained by all the judges as to whether or not two terms can be run concurrently, I have concluded, under the circumstances, that it is not proper that the case should be moved. Of course, the District-Attorney understands he will be at liberty to move it on Monday, the regular term, for there is doubt of the practical continuance of the present term.

Mr. Field—He will move it, of course, on the usual notice to us.

Judge Davis—I know nothing about that.

District-Attorney Phelps—It will be moved at an early day, but I cannot say it will be moved on Monday. It will be moved as soon as we can get ready.

Mr. Field—You will give us notice when you propose to move it.

The Court then adjourned.

The Jury Law—How a Panel of Jurors is Drawn.

Mr. Lyman Tremain's views upon the defects of the present jury system afforded, yesterday, a subject of the most interesting conversation. That Tweed would certainly have been convicted had the jury been either an intelligent or honest one, was generally expressed. Something is wrong, and the necessity of some change in the Jury law by the Legislature has become a deep-rooted conviction in the minds of the honest part of the community. The majority of the people are fully convinced that the mode of summoning juries needs revision.

The following is a condensation of the Jury law as passed in 1870: By section 4, no person under seventy years of age is exempted from duty, and a dwelling and lodging in the City from Oct. 1 of one year, to June 30 of the next, is made a sufficiently long residence, and it is not necessary that he shall be assessed for taxes or be a voter in the City.

By section 5, no person shall serve unless he be an intelligent man, of sound mind, good character, free from legal exceptions, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

By section 6, the following classes of citizens can claim exemption from duty: Persons who do not possess in their own right, or that of their wives, $250; also, ministers, professors, teachers in colleges, academies, and public schools; practicing physicians having patients requiring daily attendance; attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court of the State in actual practice at the bar thereof, provided they have no other business; office-holders under the United States, or State, City, or County of New-York, whose duties might prevent their attendance as jurymen; pilots, engineers, or captains, and other officers of steam and sailing vessels; consuls of foreign nations, telegraphic operators, firemen who have served the full period in the Fire Department; officers, soldiers, and musicians of the National Guard in service, or who have served the full term, and persons who can produce certificates of physical incapacity to serve.

By section 8, the Commissioner of Jurors is made the judge of the qualifications of jurors, and is empowered to determine all claims for exemption.

Under section 9, the Commissioner of Jurors is required to commence the preparation of the lists of petit jurors in the month of May of each year, and the names of persons liable to jury duty are directed to be entered alphabetically in suitable books, with their names, occupation, place of business, and residence. Notices of the regular panel to be drawn are required to be published in six newspapers of the City, June 1, of each year, notifying that claims for exemptions will be heard. The penalty for non-appearance to show cause of absence when a citizen is notified that he is impaneled is $50, and the fine is to be collected by the Corporation Attorney.

Under section 10, persons refusing to give information, when applied to, as to the liability of others to serve on the jury, or making false representations, are subject to a fine of $50.

Under section 11, it is made a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any person to bribe an official, that he may evade jury duty, and any one summoned to act as a juryman, who fails to inform the Commissioner of Jurors of the offer by any official to release him from the necessity of serving as a juryman, is also, guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to the same punishment.

Section 12 makes it a misdemeanor for any one to present a false medical certificate for exemption.

Under section 13, the Police and Tax Commissioners are required to assist in procuring names of persons liable to do jury duty.

Section 14 empowers the Commissioner of Jurors to issue printed notices to citizens impaneled as grand or petit jurors, informing them that they have been drawn.

Sections 15 to 18 inclusive, relate exclusively to jurors in courts of record.

Under section 19, the Mayor, Recorder, City Judge, County Clerk, and Commissioner of Jurors are created a board for the enforcement of jury fines, and the peculiar duties of the Board in the collection and remission of fines are set forth.

Section 20 refers to the imposition of fines.

The remaining sections relate to minor matters.

A jury is made up in the following manner: The Commissioner of Jurors and his assistants are employed during the year in selecting the names of persons supposed to be liable to do jury duty. On the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, lists of the names so selected, after being duly recorded by the Commissioner, are sent to the County Clerk's office, and the names, written on slips of paper, are thrown into the mahogany drums, arranged like lottery wheels. The names of persons who are to be drawn for grand jurors are selected from those known to be tax-payers, and those for petit jurors are selected from the community at large. These drums are supposed to be never empty, and to be kept constantly locked, with their keys in the custody of the County Clerk. A TIMES reporter was informed in the County Clerk's office, yesterday, that the petit jurors' wheel, or drawer contained sometimes 20,000 names. Whenever a new panel of jurors is ordered, the wheel is taken up into court, generally the Court of Oyer and Terminer or Supreme Court, Chambers, and the panel is drawn. The Judge of the Court, the County Clerk or his deputy, and the Sheriff or under-Sheriff, witness the drawing and sign the printed forms. Before the slips of paper are drawn out the wheel is turned for several minutes, and the clerk of the Court then thrusts his hand into the wheel and pulls out a slip of paper and reads it aloud, when it is immediately written down as one of the panel.

The names of the panel drawn are then given to the Sheriff, who takes it with him to his office, and notifies the jurors to appear in court for duty. The Tweed jury was an extra panel of 100 jurors, there not being enough in the regular panel. The drawing took place in the presence of Judge Boardman, Sheriff Brennan, and Deputy County Clerk Gumbleton. The drawing seemed to be conducted in the usual manner, and excited no suspicion in the minds of the lookers-on. It may be noticed here, however, that during the drawing of a jury panel there is always an argument in progress in court, and the usual business is uninterrupted. It would be a matter next to impossible for anybody in the court-room to detect any irregularity, and the episode of drawing a jury seldom excites any interest. The Judge, who is supposed to be watching the operation carefully, has frequently his attention attracted elsewhere, and it seems very probable that concerted action to deceive him could be successful.

There is no doubt as will appear from the facts given, that the drawing of jurors in court is done very loosely and carelessly, that the names of men who are unfit and should be disqualified for jury duty are thrown into the jury wheel to be drawn, and that the Sheriff has the power to summon just such men out of the names handed to him as he desires.

Note from Mr. Douglas Taylor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I sincerely regret to see that gentlemen whom the public suppose to be acquainted with the law should betray such complete ignorance as is shown by Mr. Lyman Tremain with regard to the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Jurors for the County of New-York. Either he never read the acts creating and defining the duties and powers of the office; or he did not understand them; or he, for mere political effect, misrepresents and turns them ingeniously and injuriously to false uses.

The Commissioner of Jurors has not one hundredth part of the power, and certainly, as little or less inclination to pack a jury, as Mr. Lyman Tremain himself has! The duty of the Commissioner is simply to make an enrollment or census (mainly in the Summer, and based on the directory, poll-list and old jury registers), of all the inhabitants of the City and County of New-York liable to jury duty, to strike off his lists all claiming and proving exemption, and return the remaining names for duty to the County Clerk in bulk.

These names are placed in the wheel by the County Clerk, and drawn by him—the Commissioner having nothing whatever to do with the drawing or subsequent summoning, and his responsibility ceasing with the clerical duties of making and filing the lists, which is done months before the juries are drawn.

The Commissioner is powerless to put any man on a jury, or to keep any man off who is legally liable. He has nothing whatever to do with summoning jurors; that is entirely left with the Sheriff by this and all jury laws.

If the Tweed trial has failed because of an incompetent jury, the fault in no wise is traceable to me, nor have I anything to do with it, as any intelligent Judge or lawyer well knows. Whether that "incompetency" extended to the prosecution or not is not for me to determine, and I value my own self-respect too highly to compromise it by recklessly making a statement after the manner of Mr. Tremain.

Respectfully, DOUGLAS TAYLOR.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—1 A. M.—Fresh north-easterly to north-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather are now prevailing over New-England; fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather over the Middle States, with light snow over North New-York; light and fresh northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and thence northward to Lake Erie, the upper lakes, Iowa, and Missouri; the barometer has fallen over the extreme North-west, with rising temperature, winds backing to south-westerly, and clear weather.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, lower temperature, and generally clear weather; for the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, falling temperature, light to fresh northerly and westerly winds, and generally clear weather; from Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes and Lake Erie, diminishing pressure, higher temperature, winds gradually backing to westerly and southerly, but generally clear and cold weather.

The Signal Office reports the following temperatures at 11 P. M. last night: Duluth, 4° below zero; Escanaba, 9° below; Keokuk, 4° below; Kingston, Canada, 5° below; Marquette, Mich., 1° below; Milwaukee, 2° below; Montreal, 2° below; Port Dover, 4° below; Port Stanley, 9° below; Saugeen, 2° below; St. Paul, 10° below; Toronto, 6° below; Quebec, 11° below; Fort Garry, 15° below.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The deaths in Boston for the past week were 166, of which 42 were from small-pox.

Bob Carter (colored) was shot and instantly killed, yesterday, by G. Littlejohn, (colored,) in New-Orleans.

Capt. W. P. Hill, the agent of the Southern Express Company, at Charlotte, N. C., died on Friday night.

The hogs slaughtered at Cincinnati during the present week numbered 23,709; total during the season, 585,280.

At Indianapolis, Charles Wiggins, an engineer, was instantly killed, yesterday, by the overturning of an engine.

George D. Lund, a well-known real estate broker, died suddenly of heart disease, yesterday, in his office on Water-street, Boston.

The woolen factory of James Gould & Son, in Northfield, Vt., was totally destroyed by fire on Friday evening. The loss is about $100,000.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have decided not to interfere with the case of McElhany, who is now under sentence of death for wife murder.

At Barrie, Ontario, a fire Friday night destroyed a new frame building. The fire originated in the store occupied by Mr. Armson. Loss $20,000; insurance $15,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Progress of the Carlist Insurrection in Spain—Victory Claimed by the Insurgents at Sturrios.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Communication between San Sebastian and the interior of Spain has been entirely interrupted by the Carlists, and no mails from that country have been received in Paris for three days past. There is no communication with Bilboa, except by sea, and an attack on that town by the Carlists is apprehended.

The railway between Alsasua and Beasin has been cut by the insurgents, and the running of trains between those places is suspended.

A Carlist band intrenched at Sturrios was attacked by a force of the royal troops, and maintained their position after a conflict of three hours' duration. The insurgents claim the result as a victory.

Several Spanish customs officers on the frontier have been driven away by the Carlists, and forced to take refuge in French territory.

The Lyons War Contracts in the French Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—After three days' agitated debate on the report of the Committee on the Lyons war contracts, the National Assembly, this afternoon, by a vote of [illegible] against [illegible], adopted a resolution condemning the conduct of the parties who hoisted the red flag in that city.

Fire in the Woolwich Military Academy—The First Snow in London.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Fire broke out to-day in the central block of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the flames were not extinguished until the entire block was destroyed. The total loss is $250,000.

The first snow-storm of the season in London occurred this morning. The fall was light.

Proceedings in the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—During the session of the Lower House of the Cortes, to-day, Señor Zorilla, the President of the Cabinet Council, asked for an appropriation of 12,000,000 reals to enable the Government to put the telegraph lines throughout the kingdom in thorough working order.

In reply to a question by a deputy in reference to the insurrectionary movements in the North, Señor Zorilla said he regretted to announce that many excesses were being committed by roving bands of Carlists. The royal forces, however, were active, and were vigorously pursuing the insurgents. The Government had received intelligence of the destruction of Macgirasso's band of Carlists, the defeat of Baball's band, and the complete rout of another force of 1,200 insurgents, with the loss of twenty-eight killed, including two priests. It was expected that the insurrection would soon be ended, and that communication with France, which was now interrupted, would be restored at an early day.

The Sultan of Turkey to Attend the Vienna Exhibition.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.—It is expected that the Sultan will attend the Vienna exhibition. Should he go, he will leave Yussef Izzedin Effendi at Constantinople, and before starting will proclaim the latter the heir to the Turkish throne.

Disturbances in Bohemia.

PRAGUE, Feb. 1.—Disturbances are apprehended in the districts surrounding Prague, because a meeting of Czech delegates in the Bohemian Diet to protest against direct election was prohibited, and troops have been sent to those localities to suppress any demonstration that may be made.

A Strike on the Portuguese Railways.

LISBON, Feb. 1.—The engineers and stokers on the Portuguese railways are on a strike, and the running of freight-trains has been suspended.

Later.—The strike of the engineers and stokers on the Portuguese railroads has terminated, the Government having interfered and compelled them to resume work. Trains have again commenced running as usual.

Interruption of Communication Between the Grecian and Italian Governments.

ATHENS, Feb. 1.—The Italian Minister to Greece refuses to have any communication with M. Spiliotakis, the Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the receipt of an alleged discourteous letter.

Terrible Hurricane at Aspinwall—Damage to Shipping.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 20, via HAVANA, Jan. 31.—A terrible hurricane visited this port on the 18th, which did much damage. The schooner Royal Arch was driven through the Pacific Mail Company's wharf, and seventy-five feet of wharf, the wharf engines, and a quantity of merchandise were destroyed; the schooner afterward sunk. The bark Orient was driven into the railroad wharf, and destroyed sixty-five feet of it, and then sunk. The lumber schooner C. H. Kelly and the bark Gilmore were driven ashore. The brig Elvie Allen and the bark Lewis T. Stoker were slightly damaged. All the steam-ships are safe. Three persons lost their lives. The total loss is between half a million and a million dollars.

The steam-ship Henry Chauncey arrived here on the 19th inst.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad to be Built—The Money Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—The *Mail*, a Government organ, this morning announces that arrangements have been completed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The Board of Provisional Directors consist of thirteen members—five for Ontario, four for Quebec, and one for each of the other provinces. The provisional directors for Ontario are Mayor John Walker, a merchant of London; Mr. Walter Stanly, civil engineer, of Prescott; Col. Cumberland, civil engineer, of Toronto; Mr. Donald McInnis, merchant, of Hamilton, and Mr. Sandford Fleming, civil engineer, of Ottawa. For Quebec, the directors are Sir Hugh Allan, merchant, of Montreal; Mr. J. J. Beaudry, merchant, of Montreal; Hon. Dr. Beaubien, Crown Land Commissioner of Quebec, and Mr. Robert N. Hall, barrister-at-law, of Sherbrooke. For Nova Scotia, the director is Hon. A. G. Archibald, C. M. G., late Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-west Territory. For New-Brunswick, the director is Mr. E. R. Burpee, civil engineer, and Vice-President of the European and North American Railway; for Manitoba, Mr. Andrew McDermott, merchant, of Winnipeg, and for British Columbia, Hon. Dr. Helmcken, one of the delegates to Ottawa. This company thus formed have offered to build the railway under terms satisfactory to the Government. The formal charter will be issued on the return of the Governor-General to Ottawa. Ten millions of stock are ready to be subscribed, and stock-books are to be opened in each of the provinces. The President of the Provisional Board is Sir Hugh Allan, Vice-President, Major Walker; Counsel, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. The board will meet in Ottawa on Friday next. Sir Hugh Allan, and Messrs. Walker, Archibald, and Abbott will leave for England toward the end of February.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister, in view of the prevailing stringency in the money market, has invited tenders from banks for the purchase of London exchange, the proceeds to remain on deposit at five per cent. interest. Tenders for a very large amount have been received, and sales to the amount of over $50,000 have been made. The lowest tender accepted was at the rate of 9¾ per cent. premium.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GOING AWAY.

Do not be angry with me
For an idle word I say;
Do not be angry, father,
Because I am going away.
Have patience with me, my mother,
Though I may have none with you;
But I love you, I love you, mother,
Whatever I say or do.
Look kindly upon me, sister,
You are beautiful and gay;
Your days will be long and happy,
But I am going away.
With me, if you could but read it,
Clear written on cheek and brow,
There is no past, no future,—
Only a brief calm Now:
A little space to be glad in—
A lesser space to grieve;
And life's whole scene fades from me,
As the landscape fades at eve.
Except—that eve I shall see not,
My day is ended at noon;
And the saddest bit of the story
Is—it does not end too soon.
I am so weary, weary!
I could turn my face to the wall;
Like a sick child, long before bed-time,
Drop asleep amongst you all:
So glad that lessons are over;
Still gladder that play is done;
And a dusky curtain stretches
Between me and the sun.

Good-bye, my father and mother!
Two of you—and but one of me!
And, sister, you'll find some stranger
Much closer than I could be:
One more—but death's quiet teaching
Is making me slowly wise:
My heart, too poor for his keeping—
Thou, God, Thou wilt not despise:
My soul, too weak for earth's battle,
Thou wilt gird up anew;
And the angels shall see me doing
The work I was meant to do:
The work that I ever failed in,
And wept o'er and tried again,
Till brain and body and spirit
Snapped under the cruel strain.

That is over. So, none need be sorry;
You rather ought to rejoice,
And sing my vade in pacem
Without a break in your voice;
And let me depart contented,
Before the heat of the day:
For I shall be still God's servant,
Although I have gone away!

—*By the author of John Halifax, Gentleman.*

MY SISTER ALICE.

PART I.

How the time flies! I can scarcely believe that it is nearly two years ago since I sat on the very same chair I am occupying now, and became an involuntary eavesdropper to a lovers' quarrel between my sister Alice and Dick Oswald. Dear old Dick! how she, or any one else, could possibly fall out with any one so thoroughly amiable, I never could comprehend. Gentle as a woman, frank as a child, and handsome as Adonis was Dick; and yet the only being in whose good graces he was desirous to establish himself was the very one who appeared the most difficult to please; and that was my sister. Well, perhaps she had a right to be a little capricious and willful, that is if an extraordinary claim to beauty could give her that right; and she was as haughty as an Empress, wielding her scepter imperiously over her slaves, whose name was legion.

My father, Rev. John Grey, a quiet unobtrusive man, was the vicar of Marsefield, and as Marsefield was not a very large place, to be its vicar was a post more honorable than lucrative. But his means were amply sufficient for our household, which was carried on in a modest fashion. My mother died when I and my sister were quite young; so young that we have no distinct remembrance of her, except that some one with a pleasant smile used to pat our heads approvingly when we lisped out our prayers morning and night. Alice came of age last June. She was born in the loveliest of Summer months, and perhaps that is partly the reason that she is as bright and beautiful as a flower; but I, Susan, came into the world two years after her, in dreary, bleak March, when the winds howled so piteously over my advent, that the poor little snow-drops bent their heads beneath the fury of the blast, and drooped and paled away.

We lived very quietly at the parsonage, which was a pretty quaint old house, one mass of luxuriant ivy trails and wild roses. The "feast of reason and the flow of soul" were far more in consonance with our pockets than turtle and Cliquot; but on festive occasions, such as Christmas or New-Year's Day, we were accustomed to put the unassuming reception-room in holiday attire, and to gather together the party-goers of Marsefield, in order that we might tread the "light fantastic toe," to the best fiddle procurable, accompanied by the piano, which was touched with more willingness than skill by our lady friends in turn.

Last Christmas Eve but one, after Alice and I had labored hard in preparation for one of our soirées dansantes, the name by which we were pleased to dignify our carpet hops, and which was to take place on the day after Christmas Day—that day, of course, being spent by us in the quietude of our domestic circle—my sister and I sat down to have a "nice chat." I was very partial to those little tête-à-têtes with her, for when she was in one of her good moods, as we used to call them, no one could be more amusing and pleasant. Alice had been out so much in the world, and although that world was only the stupid Marsefield one, its grandeur was magnified very considerably by me, an invalid and a stay-at-home. We had not many visitors, but among those who used to call most frequently were Arthur Farquhar and Dick Oswald. And both were in love with Alice. The former was the eldest son of the member for our county, who lived in a grand mansion that we could just catch a glimpse of from our top window. The Farquhars had a long pedigree and well-lined coffers, so that Arthur Farquhar was a good *parti*, and he was handsome as well, with thin straight-cut features, and fair Saxon hair and beard; but there was an expression in his eyes which I distrusted, and a cynical smile on his lips which put me in mind always of a man dressed in red, with big feather stuck in his cap, who acted the part of *Mephistopheles* in a burlesque of "Faust," that was done by a company of strolling-players in a booth at Marsefield a great many years ago. The whole thing is stamped on my memory by the fact of my having been locked up in an empty store-room, with no companions save mice, of which I have an inordinate dread, as a punishment for having stolen out to indulge the curiosity I felt to see a theatre.

I used to tell my sister frankly my impression of Arthur Farquhar, but she only smiled and bade me not be such a little fool as to disparage such an eligible suitor. But I did not mind, for I knew quite well that in her heart she agreed with me, and in spite of his attentions and flattery, doubted his sincerity; besides, although it was kept a secret because it was her fancy to do so, she was betrothed to Dick Oswald, who was only a clerk in a merchant's house, struggling to gain enough money to keep himself and a wife whenever Alice chose to marry him. But what did it signify about his poverty, when the heart he gave her was so honest and loving? It never entered my brain about any one ever demanding my hand in marriage. I had no vanity, and if such a feeling had sprung up within me, it would have been extinguished in its infancy, for I could not fail hearing at times such remarks as these: "How strange that one sister should be as ugly as the other is beautiful!" or, "Susan has no beauty to boast of, certainly; but she is very good natured poor thing!" Still, when I used sometimes to see Dick, with his big brown eyes worshiping Alice, I could not help repining a little that such pleasant incense would never be mine. But to return to my story.

Very tired, (for Alice had only suggested, while I had carried out, the decorations of the room,) with my arms resting on the table in an attitude savoring far more of ease than of elegance, and with my feet stretched out as near the fire as my modest stature allowed of, I sat looking at my sister, who was opposite me, with admiration in my eyes in spite of my sleepiness.

Alice leant back in a huge arm-chair, the crimson of which formed a rich background for her face, on which the firelight fell freely. Her thick chestnut hair was gathered carelessly right off her temples, and hung over her shoulders in a dishevelled mass. Her features were exquisite, but tiny, excepting her eyes, and they were large and soft like a gazelle's, and of a deep violet. Upon her lap lay a note, with a grand coat of arms in red and gold adorning the envelope, and beside it a bunch of rare exotics, whose perfume filled the warm room. And on her white finger sparkled a brilliant of the first water, which she kept admiring and holding up so as to catch the light. She irritated me at last; and shaking off my indolence, I roused myself to speak as wrathfully to her as I dared, for my sister was not given to meekness, and she ruled me right royally.

"Alice, how can you keep looking at that ring! It is my opinion that you ought to have returned it with an angry note directly it came."

"Is it, indeed, puss in boots?" laughed my sister. "Don't you know that children should only speak when spoken to?"

Considering I was nineteen, although my diminutive proportions did not indorse that fact, it seemed hard to be treated like an infant; but I plucked up courage and resumed:

"What business had Mr. Farquhar to send you that, I should like to know?"

"Should you, indeed? Well, then, I will tell you. He sent it because he knew I should admire it, as I do."

And she began dancing the hateful bauble backward and forward before her eyes, until they seemed to catch all the glitter of the diamond.

"But you do not intend keeping it, of course," I asserted, confidently.

"Of course but I shall, little goose; what is to prevent my doing so?"

"Dick wouldn't like it," I pleaded, coaxingly. I was very partial to my brother-in-law in prospect, and I did not care to have his feelings tortured, as they often were by his lady-love.

"Dick wouldn't like it!" Alice said, sneeringly mocking my words, and pursing up her pretty scarlet lips like a spoiled baby. "Pray, has Dick lost his tongue, that you are always advocating his cause, and trying to keep his feelings in a glass case, so that nothing shall ruffle them? Susan, I wish you would leave me and Dick to settle matters without your interference."

"Very well," I replied, with tears of mortification at her unkindness obscuring my vision. "Here he is!" as a familiar pull at the bell announced the visitor, and I could not help adding spitefully, "I wonder if he will admire the ring as much as you do."

"He will when he sees it," she laughed, and while she put out one hand to her lover with an innocent face, with the other she quietly deposited both note and ring into her pocket, and stole a triumphant glance at me while she did so. I wondered how, caring for Dick as she undoubtedly did, she could be guilty of duplicity toward him, but my sister's nature was often an enigma to me.

Dick sat down in as close proximity as he could to the object of his affection; but as that was his usual habit, I did not consider it incumbent on me to leave the room, but leaning my weary head on my arms, I closed my eyelids; my ears were, however, open.

"Darling," and Dick's voice, always soft and low, appeared to sound doubly musical as he uttered the word of endearment, "do you know that we have not met for three days," (he had been up to London,) "and that you have not even looked at me yet?" he said reproachfully.

Alice was not in one of her good moods, evidently; and her tone was very cold and unsympathetic as she answered:

"Why should I look at you? I know the exact color of your hair and the shape of your nose as well as my A B C! You always want me to be looking at you, or something!" and she seized her bouquet petulantly, and began examining the varied blossoms of which it was composed.

Dick must have felt aggrieved, but he was of a very patient and forbearing nature and he was exempt from the vanity that most of his sex possess; otherwise he would have sorely resented her words and the tone in which they were uttered. His gaze followed hers, I concluded, for he exclaimed in suspicious accents:

"Where did those flowers come from, Alice? They are not the produce of Marsefield, I am sure."

I glanced up quietly, and unnoticed by them. My sister dropped the bouquet into her lap indifferently, and she remained silent and perfectly passive, even when Dick seized the offending flowers and flung them into the fire, and watched the petals of the rare exotics turn into little shriveled masses, and then into nothingness. When they were gone forever, he turned and spoke hastily and passionately:

"Alice, who gave you those flowers? Tell me at once, for I have a right to know!"

"I deny your right to question me completely," my sister replied haughtily. "But I have no objection to satisfy your curiosity; it was Mr. Farquhar who sent them to me."

Poor Dick grew so deadly white, probably from pangs of jealousy, that I feared he would have fallen off his seat, and I was on the point of offering a restorative when I saw him "pull himself up" like a man, while the color stole slowly back to his cheek.

"Alice, you know how much I love you, and that there is nothing in the world I would not suffer for your sake, but I will not be trifled with. If Mr. Farquhar's bouquets are acceptable to you, take them by all means, and take the donor as well, if you wish it; but let your intentions be aboveboard; give me my dismissal. It is unworthy of you to coquet with two men; and if Farquhar can bear it, I cannot. I have often watched your manners toward him, and my very soul has been torn with jealousy. If I am not good enough or wealthy enough for you, marry him by all means, and joy go with you," he wound up angrily, with two big scarlet spots on his cheeks, and his eyes blazing fiercely. My sister looked up at him with astonishment and admiration in her glance. It was the first time he had bravely asserted himself, and, womanlike, she prized him doubly when there was a chance of losing him. She threw off her grandiose style, and grew soft. Now, many women are very soft and pleasant. But the "softness" of Alice was an exceptional thing. My sister's large violet eyes waxed wondrously lovely when they pleaded, and it was impossible to resist their fascination. So, as a matter of course, Dick succumbed, and became her most obedient before a dozen words had fallen from her lips. Men, as a rule, are slaves to beauty, so, after all, he was only following in the lead of his sex.

"Dear old Dick!" I heard Alice murmur in her most liquid accents quite close into his ear; and to insure her victory she slipped a little white hand into his. "Do you not know that I have only been trying you, to see if you *could* be dignified and angry? Don't you know that I love you with all my heart, and only flirt a bit now and then, just to make you jealous? For I like you to be jealous, Dick; it is a proof that you really care for me, and you do care for me, don't you?"

"Care for you, my own? A thousand times better than myself!" he answered fervently. But I kept my face hidden in case I might see my sister's blushes as she let him rain down kisses on her.

"Alice, you will not flirt with Farquhar any more, my child? Promise you won't!" he implored; and any one could have known how earnest he was by the way his voice shook when he preferred his request.

"No, Dick, I won't. And if I do, I give you permission to punish me by leaving me forever," she exclaimed, with so much more feeling in her tones than she usually had, that I thoroughly believed in her assertion.

Then there was more embracing, intermixed with endearing words, and suddenly he remembered that there was a third party in the room.

"What must she think of all this?" he whispered, audibly enough for me to hear him.

"Nothing. I believe she is sound asleep, and has not heard a word."

I looked up and smiled triumphantly, and Alice fully understood that I had been a witness to her "giving in" to Dick, a thing which she would never allow she did, but she did not flash out as was her wont when vexed.

"Never mind; it is *only* Susan, after all, you know," she remarked indifferently, as though I had been a table or a chair; and resenting being treated as a nonentity, I rose up, and saying "good-night," stalked out of the room with my head up in the air, but not before I heard my sister say, "She is such a sweet little thing, Dick; but what a pity she is so plain! She will never feel the happiness of being loved, as I do, Dick; and I am sure no one will ever care to marry poor Susan."

I went slowly up the stairs with Alice's words ringing in my ears, and dropped off to sleep with a heavy heart. And then I dreamed that I was Cinderella, and that a beautiful prince, in the disguise of our large tabby cat, had come to woo me.

Christmas Day broke in wet and dreary, but passed off quietly between morning and evening services and excellent fare; and on the following day Alice and I were up with the lark, and busy as bees in preparing for our guests. There were holly decorations with a sprig of mistletoe peeping out slyly here and there, and wonderful barley-sugar castles and pastry ramparts to erect. Our education in the domestic arts had not been neglected, and Alice's dainty hands were as skillful as my own in the concoction of savory dishes. By the time the evening shadows had fallen, and the only thing visible through the darkness was feathery snowflakes hanging on to the garden rails and the leafless boughs, the parsonage was a blaze of light, and my sister and I, arrayed in our best attire, were ready to receive the company. Alice looked peerlessly lovely that night. She wore a black gauzy dress that floated around her in big dark waves, and showed up the purity and delicacy of her white neck and shoulders; and into her bright hair she had put some vivid scarlet berries, woven into a wreath with deep-hued glistening holly-leaves. Her cheeks were flushed, and her lips were red like cherries. As for me, in a plain muslin, whose chief recommendation was its freshness, and with some pale snowdrops in my black hair, I presented a more comely appearance than usual; and after I had danced once or twice, the color came into my face, and Dick told me that I was looking quite pretty. Young Mr. Craven, my father's new curate, seemed to think so too, for whenever I sat out I found him beside me, and conversing of books and music. The evening was a very pleasant one to me.

But about my sister Alice.

Late in the evening Mr. Farquhar arrived. My father had met him in the town, and invited him; and in all the glory of irreproachable toilet, he walked into our modest room as though he felt himself to be the grandee of the party; and I hated him more, because somehow he seemed to throw both Dick and Mr. Craven into the shade with his airs and graces. Still it was hard to blame him for making my sister the object of undisguised attention; for, as I said before, her engagement to Dick Oswald was kept a secret, according to her expressed desire; but Alice was certainly to blame for accepting his devotion with sparkling eyes, proud to display even to the Marsefield people her potency over the other sex. Waltz after waltz, while Dick, ashy pale and the picture of wretchedness, remained in a distant corner, Alice, with Mr. Farquhar's arm encircling her waist, and with his bold gaze upon her beautiful face, whirled past where he sat; but elated with her evident conquest, and lost in a love of admiration, my sister never as much as recollected the existence of her affianced husband until, as she was walking past me, I touched her hand and whispered "Dick."

"O, where on earth is he?" she whispered back; but just at the moment Arthur Farquhar spoke some compliment and diverted her attention, and I saw Dick leave the room and rush into the garden; and peeping out I watched him pacing up and down the walk, indifferent to the cold. Poor fellow, his heart beating fast kept him warm and circulated the blood in his veins.

At last the party was over, and Mr. Farquhar, the last to leave, said a lingering good-night to Alice, who, in spite of the weather, stood at the door. A pallid face out of the darkness witnessed the leave-taking; and then, when my sister and I found ourselves alone, she at last thought of Dick.

"Where is Dick?" she asked in languid accents, but all the while she kept pulling on her glove hurriedly without being aware that a pair of eyes had never lost sight of her since her whispered adieu at the door.

"I am here!" said a hard voice, and what looked like a ghost of Dick Oswald rushed quickly into the room, and, seizing her hand, tore off the glove, revealing, in all its beauty and brilliancy, the hateful diamond ring. Its lustre danced before my gaze and sickened me. I loathed the cold, bright stone, for it reminded me of Arthur Farquhar's glance.

"Alice, what does this mean?" and Dick, frantic with suspicion and jealousy, grasped her hand so hard that she cried out from sheer pain.

Defiant and angry at his violence, she lost all self-control.

"It means that Mr. Farquhar gave me this ring, and that, until he replaces it by one plainer but more binding, this shall never leave my finger! I have borne with your jealousy and temper long enough, Mr. Oswald; and the dismissal you asked for the other day is granted, and I have the honor to wish you good-by!" And she dropped him a low courtesy with a mocking smile on her curved lips.

Dick dropped her hand and stared wildly at her with dilated eyes; then, without answering a word, he quietly picked up his hat, which he had thrown on the floor, and walked out of the house.

There was a dead silence for some seconds, while we could hear his tread on the garden-walk that was crisp with snow. Then Alice snatched the ring off her finger and threw it with all her might to the farther end of the room, and, flinging herself into a chair, burst into a loud fit of hysterics that would have disturbed the neighborhood if we had not lived in rather an out-of-the-way spot. Fearing she would rouse up my father, whose health was far from robust, I threw a shawl over her and drew her into the garden, and the cold air calmed her a little and paled her flushed cheeks; but the gray dawn was streaking the sky before she ceased her sobs and fell into an unquiet slumber. I dreaded the awakening, for I knew my sister's excitable temperament, and I pitied her for having given up real gold for mere dross. By the flickering light of a small lamp I saw her breast heaving with sorrow, even in her sleep, and her exquisite features all stained with tears; and as I unloosed my hair before the glass, and noticed my poor pale face, insignificant and unattractive, I was consoled for being so ugly by the thought that beauty did not always bring happiness in its train, and that my sister Alice, lying there a picture of perfect loveliness, was less to be envied than "poor plain Susan."

PART II.

Alice awoke to a full consciousness of her loss. It was evident that Dick, aroused to a conviction of her inconstancy, had left her forever. Early in the morning I had dispatched a trusty messenger to the hotel which he made his head-quarters whenever he visited Marsefield, and had heard to my dismay that he had left for the metropolis by the first train. I could not help crying for vexation and disappointment, for somehow I had deluded myself with the hope that he would at any rate strain an effort to see my sister once more, and that, penitent and mild, she would give him the "soft answer that turneth away wrath." And yet I could not help respecting and liking Dick for having had the courage to leave, for the only flaw in him, in my estimation, was a certain little weakness of character.

I thought it best to mention to Alice that he was gone, although I trembled lest a volley of reproaches should be launched on me for having interfered in the matter in any way; but poor Alice under her despair was as meek as one of our lambs; and in lieu of firing up, she turned her face away, and lay quite still for a long, long while. About midday the sound of horses' feet at the door fell upon our ears. It was Mr. Farquhar's groom, and the missive he brought was as follows:

DEAREST ALICE: Last night on my leaving, you looked into my eyes, and when I pressed your hand you did not repel me; nay, you allowed me to place a ring upon your finger. With such encouragement, I cannot doubt the happy fact that you love me; but I long to hear your lips confirm my belief. One word to bid me hasten to you. Your devoted A. F.

My sister had begun to read out the note slowly, but toward the end her voice grew almost metallic and disagreeable, while her eyes flashed like sapphires, and a big round scarlet spot appeared on both her cheeks. She tore the paper into a dozen bits, and scattering them on the ground she bade me give her pen and ink, and with shaking fingers she dashed off her reply:

Last night was the ruin of my happiness. For the miserable gratification of a petty vanity I lost all that made existence worth having. If I looked into your eyes it was because, like serpents' glances, they fascinated for a while, to be feared and loathed for ever afterwards. If I allowed you to press my hand I would that I could cut it off and cast it into oblivion. I do not love you, Mr. Farquhar. Nay, I hate you, for you are the cause of a life-sorrow to A. G.

I listened aghast as she poured out the words loudly and passionately, and asked her if she were mad to write that which could only evoke malice and revenge, but she silenced my expostulations contemptuously.

"Go and find the ring at once, Susan," was her imperious command; and obedient, according to habit, I went and searched the drawing-room; and, after crawling on all fours like a cat for some time, I discovered the trinket glistening in a dark corner.

She took it from me with a shudder, and adding, "I return the ring—a symbol of a hateful bondage which my nature would never submit to," she closed and sealed the packet; and saying, "Mind, Susan, that subject is dead to us forever," she flung herself back on her pillow, and closed her eyes with a sigh of relief.

I wondered what Mr. Farquhar would think of his love-letter; but we never heard of him again until three months had elapsed, when he brought home an Italian bride—a beautiful woman with fierce black eyes and dusky tints, and the very opposite of Alice.

We heard nothing of Dick Oswald either, so that Alice could not but believe that the very memory of her existence had passed out of mind. She grew very quiet and crept about the house like a mouse all through the cold Spring. Summer came with its bright sun and gay flowers, but her cheek did not catch their glowing hues, and her pretty eyes lost a good deal of their light. She became more devout than had been her wont, never missing the services, week-days and Sundays, in spite of any inclemency of weather. And, strange to say, her beauty seemed more perfect under the shadow that had fallen upon it than in its pristine brilliancy and freshness.

We were not often alone in the evening, for young Mr. Craven, the curate, had fallen into the habit of dropping in, just like Dick used to do; and listening to his pleasant converse my sister Alice seemed to forget the past, and to grow more contented with her lot, though at night I used to fancy sometimes that a sound like sobbing issued from her room, but in the morning she would laugh away my fears, and bid me not vex myself about her. After a while I began to forget her trouble in one of my own. True, I was plain, and knew that no one was likely to care for me; but that disagreeable conviction did not prevent my heart having feelings like my fellow-mortals. Evening after evening, ensconced in a quiet corner, I used to sit and listen to Mr. Craven's low voice until it entered into my soul, and I thought that if those tones were all the music that was to be vouchsafed me, I would fain be satisfied. I never dreamed that those tones would ever warm toward me, yet when the idea flashed into my brain that they would breathe words of affection to another woman, I felt myself the most unhappy wretch on earth.

Did Henry Craven love my sister, or not? This was the question that tortured my breast hourly, and I could not answer it satisfactorily to myself. At last, weary with suspense and anxiety, I began to steal away from the room, when I heard his footstep on the gravel path that led up from the gate; and, although I yearned to gaze on the beloved face, I felt I could not bear to see it full of tenderness for another than myself. I grew like a little white ghost, with a thin wan face, out of which my black eyes looked big and weird-like; and all that I had cared for all my life, my birds and flowers, even the blessed sunshine, became distasteful to my sight. I was certain that Alice divined my suffering, but in lieu of pitying me or trying to soften my grief, she was wont to smile at me until I felt irritated at her unkindness, and strove to shun her presence as well. Ten long days passed away, and not once during that period had I seen or spoken to Mr. Craven, studiously watching for his coming that I might escape from any chance of meeting him.

One evening—how well I remember it—the warmth of Summer, the fragrance of a thousand blossoms, the light of myriads of stars all made it pleasant, but I was weary and listless, recking nothing of externals, only feeling what a burden life had become to me in the latter days. I knew that my father had gone into his study, leaving my sister and Mr. Craven together, and jealous and miserable I sat at my open window, with my hair pushed away from my temples that the soft air might fan away the throbbing, and with my hands covering my eyes. Alice stole up to me of a sudden and drew them away, and in the half light I could see the old, old mocking smile upon her red lips that she always wore whenever she was vexed or amused.

"Susan, what are you doing here all alone, little one?" she asked me kindly.

"I have a headache," I answered languidly, and to prove my words I leant my brow back on the window frame. She bent down and kissed it.

"Susan, don't be such a hypocrite; you know it's not a headache, but a heartache that you are suffering from!" and she peered curiously into my tell-tale face.

"Alice, don't tease me," I replied pettishly, and I tried to rise, but she held me down tight.

"Susan, do you remember when we were little children, how you used to worry me to tell you a pretty tale that you could think about and dream about; and I used to relate wonderful stories all about the loves of fairies and sprites, that delighted you? We are older now, but that is no reason why I shouldn't tell you a love story about mortals that you will enjoy listening to; so I am going to commence." And she seated herself on the broad sill and put her arm round me. "Once upon a time—" I interrupted her with an involuntary "O!" It was the exclamation of a pained heart, for I knew she was going to tell me that Mr. Craven loved her, and that she, forgetting Dick Oswald, loved him in return. She did not notice the exclamation, and went on:

"There were two sisters, one was pretty and the other was good; but with the usual folly of the world, there were more admirers of beauty than of goodness. The good sister was as modest as a violet, and sooner than display her excellence, she would hide in dark places like this." And Alice pinched my arm to give a point to her remark. "But all rules have exceptions—*vide* Lindley Murray's Grammar—and therefore, among the fools who worshiped beauty, there was one wise man who sought goodness, and longed to possess her for his very own."

I listened with strained eyes and flushing cheeks, and a great flood of warmth and light seemed to come rushing into my heart.

"Susan, must I finish the story, or can you guess the end? For all this while the wise man is kicking his heels down-stairs, waiting to know if goodness is going to crown his days with bliss."

"Alice!" I couldn't say more. I felt as if a ball in my throat was choking me; but I let her take me down to the drawing-room, and push me in, and then she closed the door.

I stood with my eyes downcast, in the attitude of a penitent school-girl, knowing that I was alone with him, but never daring to look at him. He must have come toward me on tiptoe, or else in the perturbation of my heart I never heard his step, for before another minute was passed, both my hands were in his, and his voice was saying,

"So you have come to me at last, Susan! Am I so hateful in your eyes that you could not bear to look upon me?"

Hurt at his words, I glanced up into his face. Something in that glance made him smile.

"Susan, has Alice pleaded my cause well? Has she told you that I have placed my hopes of happiness in these little hands, and that unless they clasp my own in all love and faith, I shall be a miserable man?" And he pressed his lips to my trembling fingers.

I stood in a dream. Susan, "poor plain Susan," was being courted with all the earnestness and delicate flattery that a "beauty" might have expected. But he did not let me dream very long.

"Do you love me, little one, or have I deceived myself?"

I don't know what I said, but I must have answered something, for my bewildered head was pressed against his breast, and I felt a kiss fall softly on my hot forehead.

"And you love me enough to become my wife?" he whispered.

He had to guess how much I loved him, after all; for I could never have told him, if I had talked all day and night. But he was quite satisfied; and after a little while we were sitting side by side on the sofa, with Alice opposite to us, congratulating us on our happiness. As I looked at her lovely face, I wondered how Henry Craven had deigned to notice me; but the next moment I met my darling's eyes, and in that glance faith and trust unspeakable were born, and jealousy died out of my heart for ever.

Courtship at Marsefield went smoothly: and before many weeks were over I became Henry Craven's wife, but still an inmate of my old home, for my father, whose pet I had always been, could not bear me to leave him, and preferred gaining a son to losing a daughter. We lived more quietly than ever, for my sister Alice was not so strong as in days of yore, and she shrank from strangers and gayety, devoting herself to her books and music. The summer had come a second time since that fatal Christmas party that had spoilt her life for her, and thinking that fresh breezes might blow a little color into her cheeks and lips, I persuaded my father to send her away with my husband to the nearest seaside, while I took the reins of domestic government entirely into my own hands; and I saw her start from home with a strong hope that the change would be beneficial to her.

It was three days after their arrival at Eastbourne that she and Henry arm-in-arm faced Dick Oswald on the beach. Alice, clinging close to my husband, turned ashy pale, and Henry, unconscious of the cause of her agitation, bent anxiously over her, believing she was ill.

Dick Oswald passed them, and then, with a strange sort of defiance written on his face, he walked up to Henry and held out his hand.

"I heard of your marriage, Mr. Craven, and am glad of an opportunity of congratulating you," he said in a hard tone, but never looking toward Alice. My husband, aware of my sister's former engagement to him and her grief at losing him, accepted his overtures cordially, and after a few moments, invited him to pass an hour in the evening with them. Dick must have been determined to face everything, and to shut his heart against his unfortunate attachment, for after a second's hesitation he assented to the proposition.

Alice told me when she came home, how, when the evening gloom was stealing over the sea, and the low murmur of the plashing waves was all the sound that fell upon the ear, she sat looking out dreamily on the one bright streak of light that marked the horizon, while a strange calm, such as her heart had not known for months, came over her in spite of the natural excitement of her nerves in meeting with her old love once more. Then footsteps at the door, and yet she never turned, although the footfall was a well-remembered one, and then a familiar voice, trembling just a little, saying to her:

"Good evening, Mrs. Craven."

Alice started as the name was uttered, and was on the point of replying, but instead of words, the old smile hovered on her mouth, and she simply offered her hand in return for his greeting. But whether it was too dark, or his feelings warred against it, Dick ignored her amiable action, and retreating to a distant chair, commenced an ordinary conversation, until Henry and lights relieved him from his awkward tête-à-tête.

"The night is superb and the sea as calm as a fish-pond," Dick ventured, by way of an original remark. "I don't wonder Mrs. Craven enjoys looking out," he added, in a tone of vexation that he should find himself an object of perfect indifference to one who yet ruled his whole soul.

"Mrs. Craven!" ejaculated my husband. The next moment he divined the mistake under which his guest was laboring, and, pitying him, determined to correct it at once. "Mrs. Craven! why, she is probably reading the *Times* to her father, or else going quietly to bed at Marsefield by this hour. And, by the way, I must not let the evening pass without writing her a line. I'll be back directly." And casting a look at Alice's still averted head, he walked out of the room.

"Alice, what on earth does he mean?" and Dick, eager and breathless, knelt at her feet. "Who is Mrs. Craven?"

"My sister."

"What, poor plain Susan?"

"Poor plain Susan; but in spite of her plainness, the dearly-beloved wife of an excellent man."

"And you, Alice, are you free? or is Arthur Farquhar still dear to you?"

"I hate him!" my sister flashed out bitterly; and the scorn in her eyes confirmed her assertion. "Yes, hate him! for through him I have passed weary days and miserable nights; and hope and happiness have left me for ever."

"Forever, Alice? Even if we two should be together once more as in the old, old days, when this face rested on my heart, and these sweet lips said they loved me? O, Alice, my life, my darling, let them say it to me once more, and I will bless you from my soul!"

Down went my sister's head upon its old resting-place, which must have made a very uneasy pillow, seeing that Dick's heart was beating at ten knots an hour; and the pretty lips, that could smile so softly when they pleased, murmured, "I love you, Dick!"

It was enough. All the misery of the past months was carried out of memory by the bliss of the present; and Alice, grown wiser, eschewed the rock of flirtation on which she had so nearly been wrecked.

And now, on Christmas Eve, I am sitting before a glorious fire, while my husband opposite is buried in the columns of a debate, and up a flight of stairs, in a tiny cot, a rosy-cheeked scion of the Cravens slumbers peacefully and sound. I am very tired, for I have been busy in preparation all day; for to-morrow, to pass Christmas at her old home, Alice and Dick Oswald return from their honeymoon.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

PAGANINI'S VIOLINS.—By the time he had reached seventeen, Paganini was a confirmed gambler. He had little left but his Stradiuarius violin, and this he was on the point of selling to a certain Prince, who had offered him £80, a large sum at the beginning of this century, even for a Stradiuarius. Times have changed, and in these latter days we think nothing of giving £300 for a genuine instrument of the first class. But the reckless youth determined to make a last stand for his violin. "Jewels, watch, rings, brooches," to use his own words, "I had disposed of all—my 30 francs were reduced to 3. With this small remains of my capital I played, and won 160 francs! This amount saved my violin, and restored my affairs. From that time," he adds, "I abjured gaming, to which I had sacrificed a part of my youth, convinced that a gamester is an object of contempt to all well-regulated minds." The violin he narrowly missed losing was given him by Pasini, the painter, who on one occasion brought him a concerto of extraordinary difficulty to read at sight, and placing a fine Stradiuarius in his hands, said: "This instrument shall be yours if you can play that concerto at first sight in a masterly manner." "If that is the case," replied Paganini, "you may bid adieu to it;" and playing it off at once, he retained the violin. Easy come—easy go. Some years later, at Leghorn, being again in great straits, he was obliged to part, for a time at least, with this same Stradiuarius; but this disaster was only the means of procuring him the favorite Guarnerius, upon which he ever afterward played. In his need, Monsieur Livron, a distinguished amateur, lent him this splendid instrument, and was so enraptured by his playing that he exclaimed: "Never will I profane the strings that your fingers have touched. It is to you that my violin belongs." This violin is still shown at Genoa under a glass case.—*Good Words.*

SLEEP.—The history of the opinions of physiologists in regard to the cause of sleep presents an instructive example of the folly of theorizing on such a subject in the absence of any adequate basis of facts established by observation. From the good old times, when the ascension of vapors from the stomach, their congelation by the coldness of the brain, and the consequent plugging of the vessels of the head, was deemed quite a lucid and satisfactory account of the matter, down to a comparatively recent period, there have been innumerable opinions in regard to the cause of sleep. The latest writer on the subject, when setting up his own theory, demolished without difficulty those of his predecessors. At last the balance of scientific opinion, after many uncertain oscillations, settled pretty steadily down to the conviction, that the proximate cause of sleep is a state of fullness or distension of the blood-vessels of the brain. Slumber is brought about, it was believed, by pressure of the distended vessels on the brain tissue. Though some men of high standing could not repress their doubts that natural sleep is not caused in this way by a tight sanguineous night-cap, this opinion was generally held, and the doubters could not give any better solution of the problem, but were rather inclined to treat it as insoluble. One thing was certain, that a condition in some respects resembling sleep could be artificially produced by pressure on the brain. This condition, though often identified with sleep, was really its counterfeit, coma or stupor, a state distinguishable from true slumber by the great difficulty of arousing the unfortunate subjects of it. This theory, after it had long held sway, was at length proved to be at variance with some established physiological principles, and with observations made on the brain in cases where that organ had been exposed by fracture of its bony covering. It was shown, besides, that a state in every way resembling natural sleep could be induced by diminishing, instead of increasing, the supply of blood to the brain. In [illegible], it occurred to Dr. Fleming, then a professor in Cork, to try the effect of compressing at the upper part of the neck the carotid arteries, two of the vessels which convey the vital fluid to the brain. He requested a friend to make the experiment on himself. The result was the production of a state of complete unconsciousness, in which, however, the subject of the somewhat hazardous experiment dreamed with great activity, a few seconds appearing as hours, from the number and rapid succession of the thoughts passing through his mind. The effects passed off on the removal of the pressure from the vessels. This was clearly a very different condition from that of stupor, and one not distinguishable from ordinary sleep. Dr. Fleming was cautious in drawing conclusions, but he threw out the suggestion that possibly, after all, ordinary sleep might be connected with an opposite cerebral condition to that commonly assigned as its cause. In a few years this was placed beyond all doubt. Mr. Durham, a London surgeon, and almost simultaneously Dr. Hammond, of New-York, showed, by a series of experiments on the lower animals, the results of which were first published in 1860, that during sleep the brain is in a comparatively bloodless condition. The experimenters observed the brain becoming pale, and sinking down as sleep came on; and as that condition passed off, they saw its surface rising up and becoming suffused with the red blush of the returning circulation. At the period of complete awakening the vessels became more full and distended, and a large number sprang into sight which had been invisible during slumber. These experiments, when viewed in connection with that of Dr. Fleming, formerly mentioned, proved conclusively that the immediate antecedent of sleep is a diminution of the stream of blood flowing to the brain, which condition lasts during the continuance of sleep.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ONLY WASTE-PAPER.

"Only waste-paper!"—for the manly hand
That traced the lines upon the faded page
Has long since moldered, on that foreign shore
Whereon 'twas cast by ocean's furious rage.

"Only waste-paper!"—yet the father's heart
Poured out its love upon the surface clear,
And from the far-off shore of India, sent
Affection's message to his children here.

"Only waste-paper!"—though the mother's tears
Have rained upon the once pure snowy sheet,
As, thinking of the loved but absent one,
She wearied, counting Time's slow, laggard beat.

"Only waste-paper!"—for dreary, dreary months—
As sped this letter o'er the ocean's foam,
How prayed for, by the sailor's anxious wife,
The gladsome tidings: "On our passage home."
—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF DRESS.—Now, if dress be worth all this elaboration, if it intends to reach, as it evidently aspires to do, the platform of a picture, or a poem, or a fine building, the art it adopts must be either good or bad art. I believe the melancholy truth to be that we can hardly find a modern dress which is not throughout in the worst taste, and opposed to the principles of all good art. Yet, at the same time, I think that the milliners mean well. I think that the women who spoil themselves with the milliner's devices mean well, too. They do want to make the best of themselves, to be "things of beauty," and not eye-sores. But how to do this, they don't know, and they don't think, and they generally refuse to learn. There are some ladies who always look well. They are not necessarily the pretty ones; but they are women gifted with fine natural taste, who instinctively choose right forms, colors, and fabrics, generally without knowing why. These, however, are exceptions. If everybody who could hold a pencil were suddenly called upon to paint a picture, there would be only a few out of every score at least who would betray any sense of grace, perspective, color, or design. Therefore it would be best for those unpossessed of the sacred fire to receive instruction of some wholesome kind before they wasted time and good material to so little purpose. But what is true of painting is true also of dress. We need not all paint; but we have all got to dress; and the sooner dress is recognized by our women as an art product, the better (and probably the cheaper) they will be able to apparel themselves. What usually takes place in this country in the matter of dress? Vain persons, who are proud of their appearance, and wish to make the most of themselves, spend much time in covering themselves with things that make an artist lift up hands and eyes of regret, astonishment, and pity. Those who are not vain often exclaim, "O let us avoid those wearisome shops! Show me no more stuffs and ribands; I will wear anything that is brought to me!" and both act from ignorance. The vain person wastes time and defeats her own aim; the other is not educated enough to dream that there is anything to know that is worth knowing—does not sufficiently respect what God has given her to care how she looks—so there is always a discord between her inner and outer self. Yet dress and a proper care for it ought not to minister merely to vanity, nor impair in any degree the moral tone. A woman ought to care what she wears, for her own sake and the sake of those about her. It is a fault, not a virtue, to be reckless of the impression one leaves on the eye, just as it is a fault to be indifferent to the feelings of others; in either case, there is a sad absence of those subtle and beautiful perceptions that constitute a delicate and gentle mind.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

A RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS GAME.—When the company begin to weary of this kind of amusement, then commence the so-called "dish games," the most interesting entertainment of the evening. A table in the middle of the floor is covered by the babka pozywatka (the nurse) with a white cloth, while the eldest nurse in the family places upon it a dish filled with water. While this is going on, the company stand in a ring round the table, and when the arrangements are completed, the "fair maidens," their "elected," and all the married women of the party, step forward and deposit their rings, bracelets, and earrings upon the table. The hostess then brings a napkin, with which the person officiating at the dish, after depositing therein all the rings, bracelets, and earrings, covers it while the whole company seat themselves in a circle round the table, the old nurse being placed so as to be immediately in front of the dish. The other nurses having then placed a few small bits of bread, some salt, and three bits of charcoal, on a chair close to the table, all persons present join in the "song of the salt and the bread," (*chjshu i soli.*) This song, which has many variations, but is essentially the same throughout Russia, from the confines of Siberia to the frontier of Poland, is as follows:

"May the bread and the salt live a hundred years—slava (glory)!
May our Emperor live still longer—slava!
May our Emperor never grow old—slava!
May his good courser never be tired—slava!
May his shining garments ever be new—slava!
May his good servants always remain faithful—slava!"

While this is being sung, the babka pozywatka stirs the dish in which the trinkets have been placed, and at the conclusion of the song she gives them all a good shake. Other songs follow, prognosticating speedy marriage, the unexpected meeting of friends, marriage with a person of unequal rank, a happy life, good fortune, riches, the fulfillment of a particular wish, poverty, death, sickness, disappointment, &c.; and the trinkets are taken out of the dish one by one—the song that precedes the extrication of each determining the fate of the person to whom it belongs.

These songs, though of a primitive character, are not devoid of grace in conception, as the following specimen will prove:

"A sparrow-hawk flew out from one tree—slava!
And a little bird flew out from another—slava!
They flew to each other and kissed each other—slava!
Embraced each other with their downy wings—slava!
And the good folks wonder'd and marvel'd—slava!
That sparrow-hawk and dove should build their nests so peaceably together—slava!"

At the end of each line the following chorus is given:

"To him for whom we have sung it, may it turn to good!
He who has miss'd it, must do without it!
Must do without it—this cannot fail!"

—*Belgravia.*

"AN UGLY DOG."

"Splish—splash," went that wretched dog through the mud, his ears hanging down and his tail between his legs.

"Oh! the ugly dog!" cried two young girls who were carrying home clothes from the wash.

"Oh! the ugly brute!" shouted a carter; and he gave his whip a loud crack to frighten him. But the dog took no heed of them. He ran patiently on, only stopping at the crossings when there were too many carriages for him to pass, but not seeming to busy himself at all as to what people said, or what they thought about him.

He ran on so for a long way.

No doubt of it, he was an ugly dog. He was lean and scraggy. His coat was of a dirty gray color, and in many places the hair was worn off in patches. Neither were there any tokens that he had ever been a handsome dog, and that his present state of wretchedness was owing merely to sudden misfortune. He looked, on the contrary, as though he had always been an ill-fed dog, having desultory habits, no home to go to, and seldom anything better to eat than a chance bone or a crust picked up in the gutter. Yes, he was certainly a miserable dog.

But I wondered to see him run so obstinately in the middle of the road, when there was room in plenty for him on the pavement. He was a small dog, and by trotting close under the shop-fronts he could have slipped unnoticed through the crowd, and not have exposed himself to be run over by the cabs and whipped by the carters. But no; he preferred the road where the mud was, and he ran straight before him, without looking right or left, just exactly as if he knew his way.

I might have paid no more attention to this dog, for there are enough of whom I take no notice; but I observed that he had a collar round his neck, and that to this collar was attached a basket. This set me thinking; for a dog who carries a basket is either a dog sent out on an errand, or a runaway dog who has left his master, and does not know where to go. Now, which could this one be? If he was a dog that ran on errands, why did not his owners feed him better, so that his ribs should look less spare. But if he was a dog who had left his master, and run away into the world to face care and trouble alone, what hardships or what cruelties had he had to suffer, that he should have taken such a step in despair? I felt I should like to have these questions answered, for there was something of mystery in them; I therefore followed the dog.

We were in Oxford-street, in that part of it which lies between the Marble Arch and Duke-street, and the dog was running in the direction of the Regent Circus. It was a dull, wet day in Winter; the rain had been falling. A gray fog was spreading its vapors along the road, and every one looked cold and uncomfortable. A few shops were being lighted up here and there, for evening was setting in. But the contrast between the glare of the gas and the occasional glow of the red coal fires burning cheerily in the grates of ground-floor parlors, only served to make the streets seem more dark and dreary. And yet the dog went pattering on, going at a sort of quick jog-trot pace, keeping his ears always down, and paying no attention either to the omnibuses that rolled by him, the costermongers who swore at him, or the other dogs who stopped at times with a puzzled air, and gazed at him with silent wonder. I had to step out fast to keep up with him. It is astonishing how that squalid dog could trot. I was afraid more than once that he would distance me, but, thanks to the knack he had of always keeping to the middle of the road, I was prevented from losing sight of him. We passed North Audley-street, after that Duke-street, and we then came opposite a small street which forms a very narrow and dirty thoroughfare at the end which is nearest Oxford-street. Here the dog paused for a moment and appeared to hesitate as to what he should do. He made a few steps forward, then receded; but, finally, seemed to make up his mind and entered the street, still trotting. There was no one there. The dim drizzling rain, which had begun to fall again, the cold, and the fog had all scared away the habitual frequenters of the one or two sordid cook-shops that line both sides of the way. There was only a rag-and-bone-man sorting broken bottles at his door and coughing wheezily from old age and misery. The dog went on. The street grows wider as one proceeds, and the houses also become better and cleaner. I asked myself whether the dog could possibly have his home about here, and whether he would not suddenly disappear down an area, in which case the romance of the thing would have been ended, and I should have had my walk for nothing. But no, he turned abruptly off at a mews, and after a few seconds of the same apparent hesitation as before, slackened his pace and stopped opposite a public house.

A mews is never quite empty. There are always grooms loafing about in doorways, or stable-boys going in and out of wash-houses. At the moment when the dog and I appeared a coachman was harnessing two horses to a brougham, and a couple of men were helping him. Opposite, and exchanging remarks with them from the threshold of the public house, stood a servant in breeches, smoking a long clay pipe; the dog was standing still; but all at once, before I had time to suspect what was going to happen, he rose up on his hind legs and commenced walking gravely round in circles.

The man with the breeches and the clay pipe uttered a cry of surprise. The two others and the coachman raised their heads, and, upon seeing this strange sight, left their work and clustered up to look. A few more people, attracted by the noise, came and joined us. We soon formed a ring.

It seemed to please the dog to see us all around him, for he gravely wagged his tail once to and fro, and tried to put more spirit into his exercise. He walked five times round on his hinder legs, looking fixedly before him like a soldier on duty, and doing his best, poor dog!—I could see that—to make us laugh. For my part, seeing the others remain speechless in their astonishment, I laughed aloud to encourage him; but shall I say the truth? I felt more ready to cry. There was something inexpressibly sad in the serious expression of this lonely dog, performing by himself a few tricks that some absent master had taught him, and doing so of his own accord, with some secret end in view that he himself only could know of. After taking a moment's rest he set to work again, but this time on his fore-feet, pretending to stand on his head. And what a poor, intelligent head it was, as almost shaving the ground, it looked appealingly at us all, and seemed to say: "Please do not play any pranks with me, for really I am not doing this for fun." When he had walked round on his head until he was weary, he lay down in the midst of the ring and made believe to be dead. He went through all the convulsions of a dying dog, breathing heavily, panting, suffering his lower jaw to fall, and then turning over motionless. And he did this so well that a stout, honest-faced woman, who had been looking on without laughing, exclaimed, "Poor beast!" and drew her hand across her eyes.

The rain continued to fall, but not one of us thought of moving, only the dog, when he had lain dead a minute, got up and shook himself, to show us all that the performance was ended. He had displayed the extent of what he knew, and now came forward to receive his fee. He stood up on his hind-legs again, and, walking to each of us separately, assumed the posture that is popularly known as "begging." I was the first to whom he came. He gazed at me inquiringly with his soft eyes wide opened, and followed my hand patiently to my waistcoat-pocket. The basket round his neck was a round one with a lid to it tied down with string, and a little slit in the lid through which to put in money. I dropped in a shilling and stooped down to read a bit of crumpled paper I saw hanging loosely from the collar. It bore these words, written

in a shaky hand: "This is the dog of a poor man who is bed-stricken; he earns the bread of his master. Good people, do not keep him from returning to his home." The dog thanked me for my offering by wagging his tail, and then passed on to my neighbor. Human nature must be kinder than people think, for there was not one of the spectators—not even he with the [illegible] and the clay pipe, whose face had [illegible] unfavorably—but gave the dog something. As for him, when he had [illegible], he barked two or three times to say good-by, and then pattered contentedly away at the same log-trot pace he had come.

He went up the street, and I followed him, [illegible] when we had reached Oxford-street he [illegible] suddenly, and began to run hard, as if his day was ended and he wanted to get home. Evening had quite fallen by this time, and I felt it would be useless to go after my four-legged mystery on foot, so I called a cab, and said: "Follow that dog," very much to the driver's amazement.

It is a long way from the part of Oxford-street in which we were to Tottenham Court Road, where the small dog led me. But I should have understood the journey had it not been made at such a furious pace. The dog never once looked round. Twenty times I thought he would be crushed by passing vans or carriages; but somehow he got through it. He had an extraordinary tact for finding a passage between horses' hoofs, and, like a true London dog as he was, he showed intimate familiarity with all the intricacies of crossings. Still, it was some relief to me, both on his own account and on mine, when I saw him branch off at last. I was beginning to fear that he would never stop, that he had something of the wandering Jew in him. It seemed impossible that, without taking any rest, without even pausing for an instant to draw breath, such a very lean dog should keep on going so long. Tottenham Court-road (this was about eighteen months ago) used to be a sort of fair at night-time. It is a lengthy highway running amidst a tangled network of sorry streets, the population of which, from dusk until the hour when the public-houses close, used to spread hungry and idle amongst the countless booths which had then not been swept away, and where shell-fish, sour fruit and indigestible-looking meat were sold by yelling costermongers. On the night in question, when I went there in pursuit of the dog, I foresaw that I should be led to one of those sickly nests of fever, where poverty, disease, and misery have their abodes set up in permanence; and I was not wrong.

The dog, running faster than ever now, as if he felt more afraid for his basket amongst these ravenous crowds than he had done at the West End, bolted suddenly up a narrow side street, where there was no room for a cab to pass. I paid the driver, and jumped out. It was a filthy street, but that was a secondary matter. Where the dog went I would go; and thus I dodged after him, first down a crooked alley, then through a foul court, and lastly up a passage where it was pitch dark. Here I groped my way along a damp wall, and stumbled upon the first step of a staircase. Being a smoker, however, I had some vesuvians about me. I struck one, lit a piece of twisted paper with it, and by the moment's flame I thus obtained descried the dog making his way up a [illegible] flight of wooden steps, battered in places and rotting from mold. He barked when he saw the light, and growled uneasily. But I softened my voice, and cried out, "Good dog! good dog!" trying thereby to appease him. I suppose his instinct told him that I was not an enemy, for he turned round to sniff my trousers, and when I struck a second vesuvian he consented to my accompanying him without doing anything else but continue his sniffing. We went up three stories in this way, until we reached the garret floor. There were two doors face to face, and one of them had a latch with a piece of string tied to it. The string dangled with a loop at its end to within a few inches of the ground. The dog raised one of his forepaws, pressed it on the loop, and by this means opened the door. We both walked in together.

There was a rushlight burning in the neck of a ginger-beer bottle. There was an empty saucepan in a grate without a fire. Some tattered clothes were hanging on the back of a broken chair, and some bits of plaster, fallen from a cracked ceiling, were encumbering the floor. On the splintered deal table was a plate with a solitary bone on it, and next to it a cup with the handle gone. I turned from the sight of these things to a mattress laid in a corner of the room. The light was rendered so flickering by the gusts of wind that swept through the window—to which bits of newspaper had been pasted for want of glass—that I could not at first distinguish very clearly where I was and what I saw. I could only hear the affectionate whinings of the dog, and vaguely see him leaping upon some one against whom he was rubbing his head, and whose face he was licking with an exuberance of love. I heard a voice, too, but a voice so husky and broken, that it resembled a whisper—repeat feebly, "Good dog, good Jim!" and then I saw a hand untie the basket, and heard the sound of money poured out on the couch.

"Good Jim! good Jim!" went on the cracked voice, and it began counting, "One, two. Oh, good Jim! here's a shilling. One-and-threepence, one-and-ninepence, two shillings. Oh, good dog! three and a penny, three and ——." But here followed a terrified shriek.

"Who's that?" cried the man, covering up the money with his sheet, and he looked at me, livid and haggard with the ague of fever.

"Don't be frightened," I said; "I am come to do you no harm. I am a friend. I have followed your dog home, and I desire to help you if you are in need."

He seemed to be a man about fifty, for his hair was not all gray; but the ghastly hollowness of his cheeks, the emaciated condition of his body, and, above all, the gleam of disease in his burning eyes, made him older than a man of ninety, for they told more plainly than words could have told that he had already one foot within his grave.

My tone and my appearance seemed to reassure him; but he continued to hide his money.

"I am a poor man, Sir," he gasped—"a very poor man. I have nothing but what my dog earns me, and that's nothing. He goes out to idle; and if he picks up a few pence"—(here the man had a fit of hectic coughing)—"if he picks up a few pence, Sir, it's all he do pick up."

I felt my heart ache, for I guessed the truth.

"He's an idle dog," I said. "Has he not earned you more than three shillings to-day?"

"Oh, no, Sir; no, Sir; it's threepence," protested the miser, trembling. "It's threepence—threepence, Sir. Look and see."

And he held up three copper coins from out of his covering.

"You are ill, my man," I said, approaching his mattress. "You must let me send you a doctor."

"Oh, Sir! no, no; I—I've no money to give them. Let me alone, please. I'm not ill; I shall be well to-morrow. It's nothing but a cold—a—a cold."

His dog was continuing to lick his face. I remembered that the poor brute had not eaten.

"Your dog must be hungry," I observed; "shall I give him this bone? He has earned it well."

"Oh, God!—oh, God! Let that bone alone," faltered the unhappy wretch, trying to rise; "it's my supper for to-night. Jim doesn't want anything; he picks up plenty in the streets. Oh!—oh! I shall starve if you give him that bone."

"I will buy you something to eat," I answered, taking up the bone, to which there was no particle of flesh left. "Here, Jim," said I, holding it out. But the dog, instead of accepting the bone, looked wistfully at his master to ask for leave.

"No! no! Jim," panted the miser fearfully; and the dog turned away his head, refusing to be enticed.

"How long have you been laid up like this?" was my next question. I was growing sick at heart.

"Ten weeks, Sir, oh, ten weeks," groaned the man—who had caught the bone out of my hand and thrust it under his pillow—"ten weeks, and when I fell ill the dog went out one morning and brought me back a penny in his mouth. Since then, I bought him a basket, and he goes out every day.... but he's—he's idle, Sir—he's idle; he brings me nothing to what he used to do when we went out together. Yes, oh, yes, he's an idle dog!"

* * * * * * *

But why prolong such a dialogue? Is there anything more depressing than the sight of moral infirmity coupled with bodily disease? This palsied miser was a rich man; at least rich comparatively to his station. He had made himself a small fortune by the intelligence of his dog, and his sudden illness, instead of reducing him to poverty, had, on the contrary, only added to his means. The dog earned more alone than he had ever earned with his master. Each morning, at the break of day, he went out with his empty basket, and every night at sunset he returned with it half full. I learned this from the miser's neighbors; honest people, though poor, who pretended to believe in the fevered wretch's tales of want, in order that he might not have cause to dread them, and so refuse their necessary services.

There is a great deal of this innate, unsuspected delicacy in the hearts of the working poor. These rough and uncouth, but kindly natures tended the graceless miser in his sickness. They bought his food for him, they washed his linen, and they asked for no payment for anything they did. As for the unhappy man's gold, it was at their mercy; but the thought of touching it never seemed to cross their minds.

"Only," said one with a naive accent, "I think, Sir, 't will be better when he's laid in the ground. His money might be good then to some as would make use of it."

"And the dog?" I murmured, reflectively.

"The dog's his friend, Sir," was the neighbor's answer, "and he won't live long when his master's gone."

And these words were prophecy. I sent for a doctor, for a nurse, and for nourishing food, to battle against death; but our efforts were useless. The miser lived a week, and upon each of the seven days the dog went out according to his habit, with his basket round his neck, and remained out for ten or twelve hours, till dusk. Sometimes I followed him from morning till evening, seeing which, and remembering my face as that which stood daily by his master's bedside, he wagged his tail at my approach, and consented to walk at my heels. One night the miser died, and on the morrow Jim did not go out. He had missed his master the night before, and guessed that they had put him in the long black box that stood in the middle of the room. When the men came to carry away this long black box, the dog went after them and cried. He followed the coffin to the cemetery, where he and I were the only spectators beside the curate, the sexton, and the undertaker's men. When the earth was thrown in, he looked at me plaintively to know what it meant, and when the burial was over, he wished to remain near the open tomb, waiting till his master should rise. I took him home with me, but he would not eat, and next morning at sunrise he howled for his basket. It was no use keeping him, so I tied the basket round his neck, and sent him out.

That evening, foreseeing what would happen, I went to the cemetery. The dog arrived at nightfall, with his basket full of pence, and I turned them all out upon the grave. "Come home, Jim," I said, with the tears rising to my eyes; but he whined mournfully, and tried to scratch up the earth. Twice more he went out like this all day, and brought back money for his master; but on the third evening, finding that the pence on the grave remained untouched, he suffered me, without resistance, to take off his collar, and lay down at his full length near the miser's last sleeping-place.

The next morning he did not go on his rounds, for he was dead!—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ANCIENT AND MODERN SERVANTS.—What may be called the commercial servant—the man or maid who exchanges a certain commodity entitled skilled labor for another commodity known as money—he or she is as purely a product of modern times as is the Social Science Congress. The old names of servant and master exist, but they are hollow shams; poor feeble echoes of the old realities forever dead and gone. Jeames or John Thomas, an independent citizen, who consents to put on livery for high wages, is too well aware that he is of the same "flesh and blood" as his employer to entertain any romantic illusions as to the latter. His soul does not wear plush and hair-powder, whatever he may do in the body; and the heraldic device on his buttons is simply to him some monstrous beast, not the sacred griffin or wyvern, for the honor of which the stanch hangers-on of noble houses used to handle steel blade or oaken cudgel with equal readiness. Nor are the Abigails of our day quite such picturesque examples of stubborn fidelity as were there great-great-grandmothers. When the goods of Col. Francis Charteris were seized by warrant of the Court that condemned him in 1728, the servants in his town house stood a siege against the inefficient police of the day; and a woman, bolder than the men, actually discharged a pistol among the beadles and constables as they forced an entrance. Writs of *fi-fa* may now be executed within the bills of mortality without the Sheriff's satellites having to apprehend a rescue from some Tyburnian house-maid armed with a revolver. It is hardly wonderful that servants, considered simply as such, have been steadily falling off in the qualities of subordination and attachment ever since they began to be free. The merits of an ideal servant are perhaps incompatible with the character of a freeman conscious of his liberty. Dogged faithfulness, obstinate affection, docile obedience, have come to be regarded as the attributes of a spaniel rather than of a human being, whether hired or not. The whole tendency of progress and legislation has for ages tended to sap the prestige of superior station, and to equalize the practical, if not the titular, distinctions of rank. The intercourse, too, between maid and mistress, was formerly of a nature so familiar, frequent, and unrestrained, that we can hardly realize the intimate acquaintance with each other's circumstances and feelings which high and low possessed. To reduce the connection implied in domestic servitude to a dry bargain is certainly to eliminate some of the most valuable features of the old system. The ancient arrangement was not one-sided. The servant's fidelity was repaid by protection, more needed in unsettled times than it now is, by much rough kindness, and by regard for his comfort in helpless old age. The notion of a contract terminable at the will of either party, and which implies no obligation on either side, would have been strange to our ancestors in the days of trunk hose and farthingales, or even in the later age of ruffles and periwig.—*Belgravia.*

EVERY-DAY HEROISM.—Looking at the amount of great little heroisms, which are being (as I assert) enacted around us every day, no one has a right to say, what we are all tempted to say at times, "How can I be heroic? This is no heroic age, setting me heroic examples. We are growing more and more comfortable, frivolous, pleasure-seeking, money-making; more and more utilitarian: more and more mercenary in our politics, in our morals, in our religion; thinking less and less of honor, duty, and more and more of loss and gain. I am born into an unheroic time. You must not ask me to become heroic in it." I do not deny that it is more difficult to be heroic while circumstances are unheroic round us. We are all too apt to be the puppets of circumstance; all too apt to follow the fashion; all too apt, like so many minnows, to take our color from the ground on which we lie, in hopes, like them, of comfortable concealment, lest the new tyrant deity, called public opinion, should spy us out, and, like Nebuchadnezzar of old, cast us into a burning fiery furnace—which public opinion can make very hot—for daring to worship any god or man save the will of the temporary majority. Yes, it is difficult to be anything but poor, mean, insufficient, imperfect people, as like each other as so many sheep; and, like so many sheep, having no will or character of our own, but rushing altogether blindly over the same gap, in foolish fear of the same dog, who, after all, dare not bite us; and so it always was and always will be. For the third time I say:

Unless above himself he can
Exalt himself, how poor a thing is man.

But, nevertheless, any man or woman who will, in any age and under any circumstances, can live the heroic life, and exercise heroic influences. Then, have we not heard of the early Christian martyrs? Is there a doubt that they, unlettered men, slaves, weak women, even children, did exhibit, under an infinite sense of duty, issuing in infinite self-sacrifice, a heroism such as the world had never seen before; did raise the ideal of human nobleness a whole stage—rather say a whole heaven—higher than before; and that wherever the tale of their great deeds spread, men accepted, even if they did not copy, those martyrs as ideal specimens of the human race, till they were actually worshiped by succeeding generations, wrongly, it may be, but pardonably, as a choir of lesser deities? But is there, on the other hand, a doubt that the age in which they were heroic was the most unheroic of all ages; that they were bred, lived, and died under the most debasing of materialist tyrannies, with art, literature, philosophy, family and national life dying or dead around them, and in cities the corruption of which cannot be told for very shame—cities, compared with which Paris or New-York are the abodes of Arcadian simplicity and innocence? I can put no limit to the possibility of man's becoming heroic, even though he be surrounded by a hell on earth; no limit to the capacities of any human being to form for himself or herself a high and pure ideal of human character; and, without "playing fantastic tricks before high heaven," to carry out that ideal in every-day life; and in the most commonplace circumstances, and the most menial occupations, to live worthy of—as I conceive—their heavenly birthright, and to imitate the heroes who were the kinsmen of the gods.—*C. Kingsley.*

GENERAL NOTES.

Newbern, N. C., is eating shad at $1 80 per pair.

Baltimore physicians vaccinated 37,798 persons last year.

A white church in West Newbury, Mass., has a colored preacher.

Auditor-General Allen, of Pennsylvania, is very ill at his home in Warren.

An Illinois farmer counts up thirty-one varieties of trees that he can see from one point on his land.

The late Geo. Law, of Woonsocket, R. I., bequeathed about $30,000 to various benevolent and religious societies.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has given up his own residence to one of the students who is down with the small-pox.

It is reported that Mr. C. D. Brigham, late of the Pittsburg *Commercial*, is about to start a new Republican paper in Philadelphia.

The girl students at an up-river seminary are charged with having written over a thousand letters on Sunday last, presumably to their parents.

The Buffalo *Evening Post* has just entered upon its twenty-fifth year. It was recently enlarged, and is now doing good service in the Republican cause.

The friends of the University of Michigan are beginning to inquire if nothing can be done to stop the frequent resignation of professors in that institution.

The jury in the suit of Mrs. Tucker for $20,000 damages against the Chicago Relief Society, disagreed, standing ten for the plaintiff, and two for the defendant.

One hundred and thirty-nine thousand of the 164,000 Massachusetts veterans who are entitled to soldiers' diplomas from the State have not yet applied for them.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, was re-elected without the intervention of a caucus, and got all the Republican votes in the Legislature and five or six Democratic votes.

Seth Green insists that fishes are deaf, and says that "calling fish with a bell and by pet names is a humbug, and is known to be so by all who practice it, if they are not really stupid."

A Missouri girl refused to take a part in some private theatricals because it was inferior to one assigned another girl whose father was a major in the war, while her father was a colonel.

Hon. Russell Errett has become managing editor of the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial*, which has long occupied a high position as an able and influential Republican journal. It will not suffer at his hands.

Far-seeing Kentuckians are taking measures to educate the colored children of the State, and a bill to establish separate schools for them and raise money therefor, is about to be presented in the Legislature.

A married couple in St. Paul, Minn., publish a card in the city papers respectfully requesting the parties who have so kindly interested themselves in their personal affairs to bring in their bills for advertising.

The scholars in a male and female primary school in Baltimore, went wild with excitement through the breaking out of a fire in the building, Wednesday, but the coolness of the teachers and the police prevented serious personal injuries.

A Boston detective, who was sent in pursuit of a man with a glass left eye, found in Bangor, Salem, and Newburyport men bearing identically the same name, and each having a glass left eye. And neither one was the man he sought for.

A conductor on a Michigan railroad was bitten in the hand three weeks ago by a man whom he was putting off the train for refusing to pay his fare. In a few days the hand began to swell, and he was compelled to take to his bed, and will probably lose his arm.

It is not true that ten persons were frozen to death on Parker's Prairie in Otter Tail County, Minn., during the late storm. In fact, not a single person, nor a single animal, was frozen in that county during the storm. It is hard to have one's sympathy wasted in this way, but the truth must be told.

Henry Porter Tennison attempted to secure the arrest of D. C. Spalding in Detroit, on a charge of stealing a Masonic regalia from him, but the Magistrate refused to entertain his complaint, intimating that he thought he had trumped up the charge of larceny for the purpose of revenge, and to gratify his own malice.

The Press Association of Georgia has made a formal protest to the Legislature against the tax upon printing material. They say that newspaper publishers in that State have been compelled to undergo severe and constant labor, to receive but meagre thanks, and a living which embraces only the necessaries of life.

The Selma *Times*, a Democratic paper, urges the election of Judge Richard Busteed to the Senate from Alabama, because, although of course not its first choice, he "has genius, learning, nerve, and is true to his friends, and would, if elected to the Senate by the Conservatives, represent their interest with power and ability."

The Captain of the Sacramento has sworn to a protest giving details of the loss of his steam-ship, and saying that her stranding is attributable to the gross errors in the charts, the Island of Geronimo being actually situate five miles to the northward and quite four miles to the westward of the place assigned as its locality.

Texas papers boast of the great immigration into their State from the rest of the South, but the Montgomery *Journal* asserts that it is assured by trustworthy persons, who know of what they speak, that there are not less than 10,000 men in Texas who would be willing to work as day-laborers on the farms of Alabama, if they could return to that State.

To remove a debt of $65,000, the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston contemplate what they call a Bazaar of the Nations, and explain to be a representation in Music Hall of the architecture, costumes, street and shop scenes, and domestic life of twelve different nationalities, viz.: German, Turkish, Swiss, Chinese, Italian, Old English, Venetian, French, Russian, Scotch, Swedish, and Syrian.

Not every one in Georgia, even of the Democrats, wants Alexander H. Stephens elected to Congress. The Griffin *Star*, for example, says that when the people of the Eighth District learn that the Assembly which nominated him was presided over by Bob Toombs, they will certainly call a meeting and nominate a man that is alive to the present issues of the day, and let the old fogy element understand that they ruined the country once, and their day is past.

The floor of a church in Stone Arabia, Montgomery County, settled a little while funeral services were being held in it on Sunday, and the congregation became panic-stricken. A rush was made for the doors, but these had been wedged tight by the change in the position of the floor timbers, and it was impossible to open them. Hemmed in, the crowd had recourse to the windows, and men, women, and children leaped out rather than remain on the treacherous floor. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

SAXON VILLAGES IN TRANSYLVANIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAINT YEBLITZ, Transylvania, Sunday, Aug. 18, 1872.

My first experience of the Saxon villages in Transylvania was characteristic.

We drove out from a "Czekler" village over a cultivated plain, and entered a similar but somewhat neater and more comfortable hamlet. "Comitat's Boden!" said the driver, sententiously, pointing behind; "Sächsisches Boden!" waving his hand somewhat contemptuously toward the clean farm-houses in front. The words were historical, and once embraced volumes of opposing legislation, custom, and political right. The *Comitat's Boden*, or soil of the Hungarian Commune, meant the realm of feudalism, of serfdom, of Magyar pride and aristocracy; it was the "soil" of the Middle Ages, whence had sprung all that was brilliant, heroic, and oppressive in the Hungarian history. Upon it the man of alien or inferior race was a serf, bound by law to render his fixed number of days' service in return for his land, while he of the ruling race must give military service to the noble, and the noble again to the King.

The rulers of the *Comitat* were a kind of democratic nobility, meeting in open assembly, governing by parliamentary rules, independent, to a great degree, even of the Central Parliament in Klausenburg or Pesth; a stormy, self-reliant, haughty class, where the only title to position was not wealth or education, but simply race.

The Magyar "noble" might be a stone-cutter, but in virtue of his blood he voted in the assemblies of the Comitat, and was so far the equal of the proudest magnate. He could never be a serf. On the Comitat's soil was not much culture developed; learning and the arts had little root there; but there was cultivated there a vigorous political growth. For centuries the Comitat trained a people in independent, self-governing life, and the Magyar race may boast of having possessed a constitutional government hundreds of years before England won her Magna Charta. Each Comitat had its small self-governing representative assembly, and the people were thus trained, as they are in the United States, by local and municipal self-government for its wider exercise in the nation. The Parliament of Hungary (it is called now in the Hungarian newspapers *Parliamentum*) was a genuine representative body, and possessed more of the attributes of a free governing assembly than did the great German Parliament even in 1870. It is this long training in political life which has enabled the nation to accept its new liberties, granted by the "Union" of 1869, with so little disorder or confusion. Under this compact they went out of a condition of long servitude and tutelage to Austria into a state of almost republican freedom. The country is now as free as England, yet all the machinery of local and national politics moves on with wonderful smoothness; the more remarkable, when we consider that vast masses of ignorant people have suddenly been admitted to suffrage and self-government. For there was one great defect of the old Hungarian system. It was a political structure founded on race. This was its great weakness, and through this, in part, it fell, aided by the united attacks of Austria and Russia. Nothing could exceed the bravery, and devotion the Hungarians showed to their country and in the defense of their cause. They were inspired, too, in 1849, by the grand idea of the age. They had freed their serfs at an enormous sacrifice. They admitted other races to political rights. They promised liberty and equality before the law. But the memory of the long years of deprivation and inferiority had embittered the inferior and alien races. They were stimulated, too, by Austrian and Slavonic arts. They formed an enemy in the Hungarian's household. They tempted and guided the foreign invader. They weakened the nation fatally at home. Perhaps under no circumstances could fifteen millions of Hungarians have resisted successfully the mighty Empire of Russia and the still vigorous Austria. Disunion certainly hastened their end. Yet the historical student will judge the Magyar mildly. He had the misfortune to rule half a dozen as ignorant and miserable tribes as ever fell under a free government. With the single exception of the Saxons, they were totally unfit to take part even in a constitutional monarchy. To have given them suffrage would have probably ruined the old Magyar Kingdom. Even now the State can hardly bear up under the rights it has bestowed on Wallachs, Serbs, and Slavacks.

On the other hand, the words "Sächsisches Boden" (Saxon soil) contain, to republicans and Americans, a most interesting and honorable history. They recall the free and self-governing burghers and cities of the Middle Ages; the soil where liberty grew amid feudalism; where labor was honored in an age of military *éclat*; where peaceful arts flourished in a period of war; where self-government developed and equality was cherished, and personal independence cultivated; while without was aristocracy and feudal dependence and the pride of blood. The American will remember that from this soil in Holland sprang the free schools, later transplanted to New-England; that on such ground Protestantism flourished, and in those humble communities the best arts of modern times had their origin. And studying the history of Transylvania, he will behold these little Saxon communities, with all their peculiar customs, their culture and habits of personal independence and respect for labor, founding and strengthening themselves during seven hundred years; little centres of modern industry and liberty amid the brilliant, barbaric, often indolent system of feudalism around them. They were the prophetic types of the modern world of England and America, existing amid the middle-age forms of society in Transylvania. The central point of these communities—as it was in New-England—was the church; and in this pioneer region of Europe, where were the outposts of defense against invasion and advancing barbarism, each church had to be a citadel. So that the focus of each romantic little Saxon hamlet through Transylvania was the fortified church; and now the specialty in architecture of the country are these picturesque religious citadels, the church having outer battlements and towers, and other means of defense around and within. Usually the summit of the hill is crowned with this interesting structure, which is at once sanctuary and fort, and which it, defended by its arms and comforted by its ministrations, clusters the little Saxon hamlet. From these burgs, the very country has received its German name, as the Saxons in their early history had seven conspicuous settlements, and the land became known as the country of the Seven Towers, or "Siebenbürgen." Each burg or community had its own laws and privileges, quite distinct from those of the Magyars or Wallachs around them. It was governed within itself, though all recognized a central authority of their own choosing. As in New-England, the clergy were the great power, and education the highest object of the people. Every pastor was obliged to be educated in Germany, so that their connection with the culture and learning of the Fatherland might never be broken.

Schools and colleges were early founded; science was cultivated, while the community around them were mainly absorbed in political or military life; numerous guilds were established, which kept up the community of feeling among these strangers and protected the rights of labor. Their political privileges were guaranteed by repeated compacts by the Austrian Government, so that they came naturally to look upon the crown as their protector from the Hungarian nobility.

Though among themselves they spoke a patois, sounding much like Low Dutch, and still heard on the Lower Rhine, whence they came, yet in public they cultivated the purest high German, so as to keep their connection unbroken with their native land. And here was the difficulty with them as citizens of Hungary. They never forget Germany. They despised the Hungarians for their supposed inferiority in culture, not seeing their great superiority in political practice, and not doing justice to their fine natural qualities. They held themselves aloof from their adopted country. They did not take part in its political life, in its development, or in its struggles; and at last, in its noblest effort for liberty, they sided with the oppressor, and in the hour of its calamity they were in the party of its enemies.

They were emigrants; and now, after seven hundred years of residence, they remain strangers and pilgrims still. They look ever back to Germany; they long to be part and parcel of the great German race, and to join its grand march toward liberty and a high civilization. They read German literature, study German science, and are in constant correspondence with the Fatherland.

Each town and community has its scientific, or linguistic, or historical association, in imitation of those of the old country, which communicate with similar societies in Germany, and keep up an active intellectual life in Saxon Transylvania. They have literally no mental connection with Hungary, where their forefathers resided three hundred years before America was discovered. They have not even learned the language; they hate and despise the people; they would gladly have no relation with them. They are a remarkable instance of a small race and distinct civilization preserved separate in a foreign country through such immense periods of time. They number now scarce two hundred thousand, and are diminishing, amid a nation of fifteen millions. Of their original customs and peculiar habits, I shall speak more hereafter.

We had entered the "Saxon soil," and I was struck with the neat, well-kept appearance of the villages; not so great a contrast to the Hungarian as many writers would represent, but a pleasing opposite to the dirty Wallach hamlets. The houses looked spacious and comfortable; often very nicely built, with plaster over wicker-work or wood. In front of each was a primitive sign, a bunch of hay hanging, a measure of oats, a cloth, or any other object, indicating what might be for sale within. As we passed through one hamlet my companion, a Hungarian teacher, who was kindly guiding me, shouted out to a woman who kept a house of refreshment for some cigars.

"*Verboten! Nein sabot!*" (forbidden,) she replied, sententiously. I asked the meaning of that, when I was informed that some of the Saxon municipalities forbade all smoking in the public ways, for fear of danger to the thatch!

We stopped at a neat German inn in Saint Gerhese. The landlady was a very clean, nice-looking German woman. She asked our orders. I ordered a substantial breakfast, feeling a traveler's good appetite. Her answer and manner struck me as characteristic; it was in the purest high German, though she had been speaking in a broad patois to the servants and other Saxons. "You can only have," she said, very quickly, "what it takes the least trouble to prepare." The manner of all with whom I speak has this directness, and, in some, much roughness—a great contrast to the lively and genial manner of the Magyars.

C. L. B.

Suit to Recover Stolen Bonds.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part 2, yesterday, a suit was decided involving the ownership of $5,000 worth of the bonds of the City of Poughkeepsie, stolen over two years since, from the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company. Soon after the theft a man named Kinderlipp was arrested as the thief, but was never tried. On the examination before Justice Dodge, Messrs. Hatchfield & Co., brokers in this City, claimed to have been purchasers in good faith of the bonds from Kinderlipp. There being a dispute as to the ownership of the bonds, the Justice turned them over to the property clerk. The verdict of the jury was in favor of the losers of the bonds, and against the purchasers, to the extent of $6,050. Against the property clerk, who was a nominal party to the suit, the jury rendered a verdict for six cents.

The Greeley Will Case.

Another hearing before Surrogate Coffin in the Probate proceedings, in regard to the Greeley will contest, is set down for to-morrow morning. It is expected that the day will be occupied in the cross-examination of Mr. Oliver and Mr. A. J. Johnson, who were examined in behalf of the contestants last Monday, unless the Misses Greeley shall have decided to acknowledge the will executed Jan. 9, 1871, as the last will of Mr. Greeley, rather than have the affairs of the family and Mr. Greeley's eccentricities discussed. Messrs. Manning and Storrs, of Brooklyn, the two executors named in that will, have manifested a determination to contest the will written by Mr. Greeley on the 9th of November last, and acknowledged by him shortly before his death.

Aid for Mrs. Phyfer.

Rev. George Hollis, No. 196 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., acknowledges the following contributions for the widow and family of the late C. H. Phyfer:

No. 14 Wall-street	$100 00
Neeves	5 00
B. Montclair, New-Jersey	5 00
Mrs. C., Clarendon Hotel, New-York	5 00
R. W. D.	5 00
H. Hulsburgh, Williamsburg, per J. Everson	5 00
James Everson	5 00
E. McCoum	1 00
John Everson	2 00
John Tampeke	2 00
Oberhauser & Co.	3 00
Mrs. J. T.	5 00
Total	$148 00
Previously acknowledged	388 00
Total received	$526 00

J. B. T. will find his contribution of $10 acknowledged in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 28, and likewise in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 29.

The following receipt is published for the information of contributors:

THE WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1873.

This will certify that Rev. George Hollis has deposited in this bank, in account, $.62 75 to the credit of Mrs. Margaret Phyfer, widow of Chas. H. Phyfer, deceased, to be drawn only by said Mrs. Margaret Phyfer. JOHN BROACH, Cashier.

The Aquatic Championship.

On Friday, Jan. 24, a challenge appeared in the various papers of this City, from George Englehardt, to row all amateurs any kind of race, and directed particularly against Eben Losee, the champion of the Atalanta Boat Club. The challenge is for the amateur champion medal of America. In reply to this Mr. Losee asserts his power to hold his champion belt, and expresses his belief that, considering he only scales 108 pounds in rowing trim, he can maintain his place at the oar with almost any one. He, however, expresses a doubt as to Mr. Englehardt being an amateur, but adds, if he, Englehardt, will send his name before the National Association Judiciary Committee—the only knows [illegible] that can decide as to the qualifications of [illegible]—Mr. Losee, will meet him in a race of three miles during the first week in June next, over a course to be settled upon hereafter, for glory and the championship, as amateurs do not row for money, directly or indirectly. Should Mr. Englehardt accept and qualify, a pretty trial of aquatic skill may be expected during the Summer.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Capt. Wm. J. Harding has assumed command of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment. The following civil officers and committees have been elected in Company H of the Twenty-second: Secretary—A. P. Van Tuyl; Treasurer—Lieut. Andrew Ritchie; Finance Committee—Lieut. J. C. Wilmerding, Private C. T. Minton, Private R. G. Wilson; Armory Committee—First Sergt. F. H. Lowerre, Corporal J. Tweedy, Private C. W. Ramsay; Recruiting Committee—Sergt. E. W. Coles, Corporal W. E. Phelps, Private J. D. Glnick; Court-martial—Lieut. J. C. Wilmerding, (President,) Sergt. J. B. Reynolds, Corporal D. Nash, (Clerk,) Corporal J. Tweedy, Private M. J. McDermott.

The Forty-seventh Infantry will assemble at their armory, on the 5th instant, for inspection and review by Gen. W. H. Morris, Inspector-General.

A court-martial for the trial of offenses in the Ninth Regiment will be held on the 19th inst., Major D. S. Kittle presiding. John M. Searles, Company D., Clement L. Daniels, Michael J. McGonigal, and Charles A. Kunze, of Company H, have been expelled for neglect of duty, &c.

An election for Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth will be held on Monday, at 8 P. M. The regiment is ordered to assemble at the State arsenal, in fatigue uniform—right wing Feb. 11, left wing Feb. 21.

The right wing of the Fifty-fifth will assemble at the State arsenal March 13 and the left wing March 17.

Mr. A. D. Mellick, Jr., of this City, of the firm of Mellick Brothers, Pine-street, has been appointed Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, on the staff of Gen. Varian, Third Brigade.

The following resignations have been accepted, and appointments made, by the Adjutant-General: Tenth Regiment, Capt. Van Aernam, G Company; Twenty-fourth Regiment, Levings S. Andres, commissioned First Lieutenant from Nov. 12, 1872, vice Colder, resigned; W. W. Knickerbocker, commissioned Second Lieutenant from Nov. 12, 1872, vice W. H. Wright, resigned; W. J. Boynton, Second Lieutenant from Nov. 12, 1872, vice F. Wright, resigned.

The Burgess Corps will give the citizens of Albany a grand ball, in the old-fashioned style, on the eve of Washington's birth-day.

At the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Elmira, Jan. 22 and 23, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: Stephen P. Corliss, of Albany, Department Commander; Samuel Minnes, of New-York City, Senior Vice-Department Commander; A. B. Lawrence, of Warsaw, Junior Vice-Department Commander. Delegates to National Encampment: J. C. Carmichael, of Cortland; R. L. Fox, of Oneonta; J. N. McArthur, of Buffalo; E. B. Gere, of Owego; J. H. Frait, of Troy; W. M. Riley, of Yonkers.

Capt. Mullens has been chosen Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Burns. Of the 24 votes cast, Mullens received 11, and Stackpole 9—scattering 4.

The Burgess Corps, of Albany, will leave that city on the afternoon of March 1, for Washington, to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. They will stay, while in this City, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and will leave for Washington on Sunday night. Subsequently they will visit Philadelphia, by express invitation.

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. E. L. Higgins has been appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Illinois, with the rank of Colonel. The new Adjutant-General served during the war in the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, entering as a private and working his way upward step by step.

"No more tompions" is the order issued by the Quartermaster-General of the Connecticut National Guard. The occasional use of an oiled rag will protect the surface of the bore of any fire-arm from rust.

The Fifth Regiment of Maryland has issued invitations for the 7th inst., the occasion being the opening of its new armory in Baltimore.

The military display at the inauguration of President Grant will be on a grand scale, and will probably be the largest ever witnessed in Washington. The organizations that have already resolved to participate in the ceremonies are as follows:

Infantry and Artillery.—Pittsburg, Heath Zouaves, 50 men, and Duquesne Grays, 300 men; Philadelphia, State Fencibles, 400 strong, and Washington Grays, 50 men; New-York City, Ninth Regiment National Guard, 800 men; Fifth New-York, Col. Spencer, with full band, 800 men; Albany, Burgess Corps, 120 men; Sumner Corps, from Syracuse, N. Y., 80 men; Second Connecticut Regiment, 400 men; Missouri, Company A, St. Louis Grays, 40 men; West Point Cadets and Naval Academy Cadets, each numbering 250; United States Regulars, comprising infantry and light batteries, 1,000 men; United States Marines, 300 strong; the District militia, 800 men.

Cavalry.—Boston Lancers, 200 men; Philadelphia City Troop, 100; Baltimore Troop, 100. Besides the above, it is probable that the Fifth Maryland, of Baltimore, and the First Virginia, of Richmond, each 500 strong, will be present. Col. Moore, of the infantry battalion, has tendered the use of the armory of Company A to the State Fencibles, of Philadelphia. The corridors of the various departments will probably be used for the accommodation of the military who cannot find other quarters.

The immense importance of light artillery was fully exemplified during the Prussian war, and Great Britain and her colonies appear to be profiting by the lesson taught. Canada is arming its forces with the Armstrong 9-pounder field guns, which weigh only eight hundred weight; and the English Royal Horse Artillery will, it is said, probably adopt a 9-pounder gun weighing only six hundred weight.

The Post-Office Defalcation.

The post-office officials were very reticent yesterday regarding the case of Stephen H. Knapp, concerning whose reported defalcation mention was made in yesterday morning's issue of this paper. It is stated, however, on good authority, that irregularities of a considerable amount have been discovered by comparing his accounts with those kept by his clerk; that the deficit as far as ascertained is $12,000, and that he has been arrested and held to bail in twice that amount. The examination into his accounts is still proceeding at the post-office.

Rumors of the Probable Failure of an Insurance Company.

Rumors have prevailed for several days of the approaching failure of one of our prominent life insurance companies, but the information furnished as to the company and its exact state is too vague and untrustworthy for publication. The officials of the company mentioned deny the truth of the rumors, and say that they will in a few days publish a statement showing that it is in a state of greater prosperity than ever before.

Scows for the Street-Cleaning Department.

Yesterday, the Board of Police opened the bids which had been submitted for the construction of ten additional scows for the use of the Street-cleaning Department. There were seven bids in all received, and the lowest bidder was John Gillies, of Greenpoint, whose bid was accepted, and a contract was made with him to construct the ten scows at $3,080 each. A copy of the contract was ordered to be sent to the Controller, as required by law.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., Feb. 1, 1873:

Barometer—Mean, 29.978 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Jan. 29, 30.174 inches; minimum, at 4 P. M., Jan. 27, 29.510 inches; range, .664 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 20.7°; maximum, at 4 P. M., Jan. 26, 31.5°; minimum, at 7:30 A. M., Jan. 30, 1.0°; range, 32.5°. Remarks—Jan. 27, snow from 0h. 0m. to 10¼ P. M.; amount of water, .59 inch, total amount of water for week. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,137 miles.

Statistics for the Week.

The arrests by the police during the past week were 1,315.

There were reported during last week 533 deaths, 497 births, and 171 marriages, being an increase of 5 deaths and 30 births, and a decrease of 2 marriages. There were reported during the week 21 cases of small-pox, and 10 deaths from that disease.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 36 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $409,525; insurance, $534,950.

The Duane-Street Fire.

The loss of Fisher & Co., whose coffee and spice mills, at No. 185 Duane-street, were destroyed by fire on Friday night, is estimated at $35,000; insured for $32,750 in the following companies: New-York, $2,500; Resolute, $2,500; Etna, of Hartford, $3,750; Pacific, $2,500; Nassau, $2,500; Sterling, $2,500; Lafayette, $2,500; People's, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Westchester, $1,500; Globe, $2,500; Relief, $2,500, and Adriatic, $2,500. The building was damaged to the extent of $10,000; insured for $7,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—After some preliminary business of no public importance the House proceeded to the consideration of bills reported from the committee on private land claims.

Among the bills passed were the following:

To secure a more efficient administration of Indian affairs.

To amend the law requiring Consular officers to collect three months' extra pay of seamen in certain cases.

For the relief of the officers and crew of the United States ships Wyoming and Takiang. This bill appropriates out of the Japanese Indemnity Fund $125,000 for distribution among the officers and crew of the Wyoming and those who manned the Takiang on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, 1864, by way of bounty for the destruction of piratical vessels at Simonoseki, Japan, on the 16th of July, 1863, and bombarding the forts at the Straits of Simonoseki in, September, 1864.

The House, at 3 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Willard, of Vermont, in the chair.

A long discussion took place on a bill for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in Montana in 1867, according to the examination and report of Inspector-General James A. Hardie.

The committee rose and reported the bill, but no action was taken on it by the House.

The bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery was rejected by having the enacting clause struck out.

On motion of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, a sub-committee of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier was authorized to take testimony in Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston.

The House then at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 1.

By Judge Barrett.

Nash vs. Victor; application is denied, with leave to renew, &c.

Richardson vs. De Casse et al.; application denied.

Elizabeth Dwyer vs. Patrick Dwyer; report confirmed and order granted.

In the matter of the petition of Edward F. Weeks; case settled.

By Judge Fancher.

The People ex rel. John F. Baker vs. The Board of Appropriation and Audit; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 1.

By Judges Monell, Sedgwick and Van Vorst.

The Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Monell.

William H. Heines vs. Charles A. Peine; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

William H. Talmadge vs. John H. White et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Monell.

John H. White et al. vs. William H. Talmadge et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Rector, &c., Church of the Redeemer, vs. James T. Crawford; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiffs on the verdict. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Benjamin Gleadell vs. Alexander A. Thompson; judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

Christopher J. Bush vs. Richard Field et al.; judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Christian G. Delavan vs. George Simonson et al.; judgment reversed and order of reference vacated; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., vs. The New-York Mutual Insurance Company; judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

Appleton Sturges, Administrator, &c., vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Monell.

George Westlake et al. vs. Jabez A. Bostwick et al.; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

William K. Clare vs. The National City Bank; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

Albert B. Covey vs. Walter P. Long; order affirmed with costs.

John H. Puleston et al. vs. Francis B. Wallace et al.; judgment affirmed.

Charlotte Haynor vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company; judgment reversed and judgment absolute ordered for the defendants, with costs. Opinion by Judge Monell.

The National Bank of Commerce vs. The National Mechanics' Banking Association; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst, Judge Sedgwick dissenting.

By Judges Monell and Van Vorst.

Edward Fitch vs. Chauncey P. Fitch; order reversed, and judgment for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs, with leave to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

George De Metz vs. Louis Dagron; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

By Judges Sedgwick and Van Vorst.

Adam J. Ledwith vs. Hazlett McKimm et al.; exceptions overruled, and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Andrew J. Perry vs. Elisha W. Chester et al.; reargument ordered before the same Bench, on Saturday, Feb. 8 inst., at 10½ A. M.

George E. Demming vs. John K. Puleston; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judge Freedman.

Elizabeth B. Coffee vs. The Home Life Insurance Company; judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Barbour; Judge Freedman dissenting.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Freedman and Sedgwick.

Morris Falkman vs. William G. Fargo; exceptions sustained verdict set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 1.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Currier vs. Bassett; proceedings are out of court.

Ghee vs. Austin; order of reference vacated.

Mayer vs. Schoen; judgment reduced.

Fitz vs. Gray; order granted.

Parsons vs. Frost; demurrer maintained as to defendant Frost.

By Judge Monell.

McCullough, Lord & Co. vs. Joseph W. Strong; memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 1.

By Judge Loew.

Kearny vs. Kavanagh; memoranda for counsel.

Schottroff vs. Ruez; sureties rejected, with leave to furnish others.

De Young vs. Washburn; order for examination of judgment debtor vacated.

Hadley vs. Speer; motion for injunction, and receiver denied.

LAW COURTS FOR FEBRUARY.

The February Term of the State Courts (Civil) commences to-morrow, the assignment of Judges being as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

Circuit, Part I., and Oyer and Terminer.—Judge Brady.

Circuit, Part II.—Judge Van Brunt.

Chambers.—Judge Davis.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term.—Chief-Justice Barbour, and Judges Curtis and Sedgwick. Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Monell. Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Van Vorst. Special Term and Chambers.—Judge Freedman.

COMMON PLEAS.

Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Loew. Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Joseph F. Daly. Equity Term.—Judge Larremore. Chambers.—Judge Robinson.

MARINE COURT.

General Term.—Chief-Judge Shea, and Judges Joachimsen and Gross. Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Joachimsen. Trial Term, Part II.—Chief-Judge Shea. Chambers.—Judge Gross.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 119.—*Olcott vs. Wilkes.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for North Carolina.—This is a contest concerning certain real estate on the Catawba River, in North Carolina. The plaintiff, Olcott, a mortgagor, asked to be allowed to redeem the mortgaged property on payment of the debt and interest, alleging that there had been an attempt to foreclose, by a sale which is charged to have been irregular and void, and that the estate had been afterward transferred to two successive purchasers, one of whom is in possession and both of whom had notice of the defect of title by reason of the irregularity complained of. The application was resisted on the ground that the sale in question was valid and operated to foreclose and bar the equity of redemption. It was admitted that the subsequent sales were agreed upon, as alleged, but denied that actual notice had been given of defect in the title on the part of the purchasers. On the trial the Court excluded a registered copy of an original deed to the plaintiff, which was not registered, and the result was a defeat of his title. This exclusion is urged as error, but it is said that if it was properly excluded, still the plaintiff's bill can be supported upon the ground of a resulting trust established by parol proof.

Wm. A. Graham for plaintiff in error; R. P. Moore and W. H. Battle for defendant.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 1—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 92⅞; new 5s, 91⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 53¼.

3 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, Feb. 1—A. M.—The Bourse opened buoyant. Rentes 55f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; of the sales, 5,000 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Petroleum 13d.@14d. ⅌ gallon, for Spirits, and 21d. for Refined.

ANTWERP, Feb. 1.—Petroleum, 44¼f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Jan. 31, via KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 1.—Exchange weak, with a downward tendency on United States 60 days' currency, 13¼@14¼ premium; short sight, 15½@16 premium; 60 days' gold, 30@30½ premium; short sight, 32½@33 premium; on London, 41@44 premium; Spanish gold, 21 premium.

The Charges Against the Captain of the Arapahoe.

The special committee of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, completed their examination of the witnesses in the complaints brought against the Captain of the Arapahoe by the emigrant passengers. The Second Mate was the only person examined. His testimony was in favor of the Captain, and uninteresting.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 9, 1873.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors, favors us with a communication in reply to the statement of Mr. TREMAIN regarding the mode of summoning jurors in the City and County of New-York. In such a controversy, Mr. TREMAIN is perfectly able to defend himself; but we may point out some statements that are calculated to mislead in Mr. TAYLOR'S rather sophistical communication. He states, "The Commissioner is powerless to put any man on a jury, or to keep any man off, who is legally liable." Just so; but then, who are "legally liable," or, rather, who are legally qualified to act as jurors? Even the Tammany law of 1870 declares that "no person shall serve as a juror unless he shall be an intelligent man, of sound mind, and good character, free from legal exception, and able to read and write the English language understandingly." A very fair enactment, if properly administered; but in this, as in other cases, Tammany made its laws with reference to its instruments, and a subsequent section of the same act cunningly nullifies the operation of the clause quoted, by declaring that "the Commissioner of Jurors shall be the judge of the qualifications of jurors," and still another section purchases the fidelity of said Commissioner by making his salary equal to that of the City Judge. If Mr. TAYLOR had performed his duty, would the Tammany Sheriff and County Clerk have been able to find in all the jury list a "bummer" from the docks, an ex-convict, a mock auctioneer, or any of the other notoriously corrupt jurors who went through the farce of trying TWEED? Will Mr. TAYLOR tell us how many, out of that precious lot, were "intelligent men" and of "good character?" We waive the ability "to read and write the English language," as being too rare among Tammany officials to render it possible for them to judge of anybody's qualifications under this head.

The only point in Mr. TREMAIN'S statement, published in yesterday's TIMES, which is in the slightest degree calculated to convey a false impression, is that relating to the absence of a property qualification from the legal requisites of jurors. It might be inferred from Mr. TREMAIN'S statement that such a qualification was first dispensed with by the law of 1870. In point of fact, it was removed by the law of 1847, (Chapter 495, section 1.) The law of 1870 allows, as Mr. TREMAIN states, the Commissioner to exempt from serving as jurors "every person who is not, at the time of application, the owner in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of real or personal estate of the value of $250." As we read the law, it is mandatory in this respect, the words used being "shall exempt." Of course, if Mr. TAYLOR puts on his jury register people who were not known to be the possessors of a decent suit of clothes at the time of enrollment, our reading of the law makes his neglect of duty still more gross, and fully justifies the confidence reposed in him by the framers of chapter 530, Session Laws of 1870. In fact, this whole bill was cunningly contrived, like the Two Per Cent. act, and various other samples of Tammany legislation, to tickle the public ear with fair professions whose execution was intrusted, for the purpose of being broken, to servile tools of the men who got such legislation passed.

Brooklyn is moving in the matter of consolidation with New-York. This is as it should be, for it is, after all, a matter which chiefly concerns the citizens of Brooklyn. Our sister city is destined to cover a vast area, and to need the carrying out of many public works of great magnitude and expense. Its rate of taxation is now considerably higher than that of New-York, and, considering how inelastic the valuation of real estate devoted to residences always is, Brooklyn cannot be properly developed without incurring a greatly advanced scale of taxes. This and other obvious reasons render it fitting that Brooklyn should apply for consolidation, rather than that New-York should urge it. The informally constituted committee of Brooklyn citizens propose to obtain from the Legislature the appointment of a commission of inquiry. This will be a sufficient advance toward consolidation this session. It would be well to have another year's experience of a reformed City Government in New-York before enlarging its scope by the admission of a community half as large as our own.

To those interested in the prospect of recovering from the Credit Mobilier, and from the Union Pacific Railroad, the large sums of public money obtained by them under false pretenses, there are some interesting items in our reports of yesterday's evidence in regard to these concerns. President DILLON, of the Credit Mobilier, says that the company owns lands worth about $155,000, that it holds a note of the Union Pacific Railroad for $2,000,000, and that it owns between 1,500 and 2,000 shares of Union Pacific stock. Under these circumstances the public are to be congratulated on the prompt refusal of Judge ALLISON, of Philadelphia, to grant the Credit Mobilier the decree of dissolution it had applied for. As the Judge very properly remarks:

> The corporation should be permitted to continue to live and stand in its proper place until it may be made clear, beyond reasonable doubt, that, within its purposes to the public welfare or the interest of the corporation—and we may add that of its creditors—we may safely give to it the death which it deserves to die by our hands.

Tammany Justice for Tammany Thieves.

Many of the circumstances in connection with the Tweed trial are quite as disgraceful as the original robberies of the Tweed gang. We cannot prevent a man proving faithless to his trust. We cannot always make sure that a public officer will refrain from stealing the public money. But when an instance of dishonesty has been discovered, and enormous robberies have been brought home to a man, it is a great misfortune and scandal to the community to find that it is impossible to bring him to justice. To have a jury deliberately packed by two Tammany agents, for the trial of the chief Tammany thief, and to see a large part of the Press exulting over the outrage—all this is not a spectacle calculated to increase the respect with which New-York is regarded either at home or abroad. It does more to disgrace our City than anything which has happened for two years past. It is all the more intolerable from the fact that the people have made great exertions to cleanse their courts of justice from the terrible scandals which had accumulated around them. In this object they have been to a great degree successful, but only after long and repeated efforts. We have now, for the most part, honest judges upon the bench—there may be reasons for suspecting two or three of them, but great progress toward a thorough reform of the Judiciary has unquestionably been made.

Of course, however, if the rogues who plundered the City have still the power to pack juries—as BRENNAN, DOUGLAS TAYLOR, and CHARLES E. LOEW undoubtedly have—our reforms practically amount to very little. This is an abuse to which few free nations have ever tamely submitted. Commissioner TAYLOR, Sheriff BRENNAN, and County Clerk LOEW have not the slightest doubt that the people of New-York will quietly submit to it, and at any rate they are prepared to take the risks. TWEED boasted to a *Herald* reporter on Friday that no jury in this City could be found to convict him, and while TAYLOR and BRENNAN and LOEW—representing "reformed" Tammany—have the power of packing juries, he is not likely to find himself mistaken. Facts and evidence will count for nothing. The majority of the jury which failed to agree the other day, knew what their decision would be before they had heard a word of the testimony. The *Tribune* backed them up by suppressing material evidence, and by constantly abusing the counsel for the prosecution. It had no word to say against TWEED—but against the counsel who prosecute him no aspersions are too sweeping. Once more, yesterday, it spoke of the "blunders of the prosecution, which were patent to everybody." And yet it cannot specify a single blunder which the prosecution committed. It also has the impudence to speak of the counsel for the people as a "little ring of unfledged lawyers," and the "Attorney-General's Ring." Against the Tammany Ring it never had a grudge; it reserves its censure for the lawyers who are endeavoring to bring the thieves to justice. Its original failure to support the cause of the people against Tammany was a serious blunder—its adherence to TWEED now, and its wild abuse of all who are engaged in the effort to bring him to justice, is a still more unpardonable error. The *Herald* is equally consistent, and even more candid, in its defense of TWEED. It attacks GARVEY, and says it cannot form an opinion upon TWEED'S innocence or guilt. It is evident that a very good jury for the new trial could be drawn from the "intellectual department" of the *Herald*. "We want to know definitely," says that journal, "whether TWEED is a criminal or an injured man." The evidence has long ago satisfied every honest and intelligent man on that point, but the *Tribune* and *Herald* first suppress that evidence, then abuse the witnesses who gave it, and finally bully the counsel for the prosecution, as if *they* were the real culprits. We are inclined to think that the public will not much admire this course of the "independent" Press.

To-morrow Judge DAVIS will fix a day for a new trial, and we suppose BRENNAN, TAYLOR, and LOEW will put their beautiful heads together, and ransack the slums for another jury warranted "not to agree." It is of no use warning these men against trespassing on the patience of the public too far. If the events of the past two years have taught them nothing, all the arguments in the world would be thrown away upon them. We hope, however, that Mr. TREMAIN and Mr. PECKHAM will have no scruple this time about protesting in open Court against any frauds which they may have reason to suspect are being attempted. Public feeling is much aroused on the subject, and the counsel for the people will assuredly have the people with them in any attempt they may make to secure an honest jury. We have got rid of the masters of Tammany—it is a little too much to expect us to allow their valets to pack our jury-boxes and corrupt our courts. Let them rest satisfied with winning over the "independent" newspapers.

What Shall Be Done with Pauper Children?

Our exchanges from Albany give us an interesting account of a convention of the Superintendents of the Poor from the various counties of the State, held in that city on Wednesday last. Some idea of the importance of the administration of these officials can be gained when we state that every person in 150 of the whole population is under public charge and supervision, and that over $24,000,000 of property is held by the public charities of the State. The convention was addressed by Dr. CHAS. S. HOYT, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, on the important question of disposing of able-bodied paupers. The very important subject of the care of pauper children was also considered by the convention, and an address was delivered by Mr. CHAS. L. BRACE, of this City. The speaker urged that the true solution of this question was to be found in the plan adopted by the Children's Aid Society during the past twenty years, of distributing poor children in country homes, rather than placing them in poor-houses or asylums. He cited the experience of the Poor Law administration in Sweden and Norway, in Prussia and in Great Britain, to show that this distribution was attended with far better results than keeping children in almshouses. The remarkable success, also, of the French authorities in disposing of foundling children by a similar plan, was cited as an instance of the superiority of this system over the one pursued in this country.

The importance to the community of the proper care of pauper children cannot be exaggerated. No greater evil can afflict a people than hereditary pauperism. When once two generations of paupers have been born, it becomes almost impossible to eradicate the dependent habits and criminal tendencies of these persons. The only cure is the terrible one of nature, which seldom suffers "the sins of the fathers" to be transmitted "beyond the fourth generation." Families of paupers and criminals die out from their own vices. Hereditary paupers are the worst members of "the dangerous classes" in all modern communities. The nursery and school of hereditary pauperism is the modern almshouse. The young and tender children grow up with older vagabonds, and learn the habits of a criminal class before they reach maturity. The pauper mother begets the pauper child, and it enters life only to return to the institution after a few years a worse character than the mother. Even if the children are kept by themselves, they acquire all the low habits and tastes of the place, and are disinclined to all manly labor afterward. Within thirty miles of New-York, in Westchester County, there are sixty pauper children kept in an ordinary almshouse, and, if we are rightly informed, under the charge of a pauper woman of pauper ancestors. They will grow up there inevitably to be members again of the poor-house, or they will be found to be the pests and nuisances of the villages where they are placed. Such a mode of caring for unfortunate children is a disgrace to that wealthy and intelligent county, and should at once be reformed. It ought to be a fundamental principle of the Poor Law administration of the United States that no unfortunate child should ever be put in the poor-house.

The almshouse is no place for these little creatures. They are corrupted there in mind and body. Such is the demand for children's labor, and so great the generosity of our rural families, that every unfortunate pauper child of the whole country can be placed in a good home. The only exceptions are such children as are defective in mind or body, and for these we have asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, the idiotic, the crippled, and for almost every kind of infirmity. There are abundant provisions, also, for the orphans, and the orphan asylums, at least in this City, are frequently not half filled. The remedy suggested by Dr. HOYT, of intermediate asylums scattered through the State, where pauper children could be sent by Superintendents of the Poor, is good so far as it goes. The Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton, though not so complete as might be desired in all its arrangements, is a good example of this new method of treatment. It is certainly infinitely better than the almshouse. But it will take time and much expense to found these institutions in various parts of the State. In the meantime, the unfortunate children of the poor are becoming pauperized and degraded. A new class is growing up with inherited vagabondism and criminal tendencies. The shortest and most practical method of curing the evil is that suggested by the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society to this convention of the Superintendents of the Poor—that is, the employing the machinery of the society in distributing these children in country homes.

It is almost useless to put out an almshouse child in the immediate neighborhood of the house. The child is known as a pauper. The stigma is fastened upon him in his earliest years. His pauper relatives and criminal friends find him out. He grows up unconsciously a member of that terrible class—hereditary paupers. No; the only just and humane method is to transfer these children to homes far away from their associates; to give each unhappy child of poverty and crime the same general chance which we give the child of the fortunate. This can be done in this State—thanks to the machinery of the Children's Aid Society—with but little expense. Let our County Superintendents of the Poor try the experiment.

"Religion, Property, and Family."

M. ALFRED NAQUET is one of the five Deputies who represent the Department of Vaucluse in the French National Assembly. This gives him a certain political distinction, although, from the nature of things, it is uncertain how long he may retain it. Perhaps it is the recognition of this instability which has led M. NAQUET to seek to build up his fame on more solid foundations. He has, therefore, written a book, which, if the noise made by it prove as lasting as it is violent, will make the name of NAQUET as famous—or infamous—as its owner can desire. This amazing production may be briefly described as an attack on everything; but the chief things assailed are suggested by its title of "Religion, Property, and Family."

The work of M. NAQUET is interesting as showing the extreme logical limit of ideas long prevalent in France among a certain order of minds, or rather as indicating the extent of what is sought in putting these ideas into practical application. It is the essay that it defeats its own objects, and in point of fact, such is now the effect of the book of M. NAQUET. Its extravagance is pushed to the edge of burlesque; and the consequences of realizing its propositions are more plainly seen through the vehemence and directness with which these propositions are set forth. The first hundred pages are devoted to proving the non-existence of the Deity, the non-existence of the soul, and consequently that there ought to be no such thing as religion or worship of any sort. After this choice exordium the author goes on to show that there ought to be no private property whatever; that trade and its competitions are pure evils, and unnecessary ones at that; and that no man should have a right to bequeath property, since all things whatever should belong to the State. Next, M. NAQUET declares that the institution of the family is mere superfluous nonsense; that marriage should be at once and entirely abolished; and that no one, man or woman, should have any special rights or claim to any particular child, since all children should be the wards of the State. All these precious statements are enunciated with furious violence, and in a way that suggests bitter enmity toward the institutions treated of. At the same time there is a certain eloquence and brilliancy of style about the work, and even, in parts, a degree of rhetorical splendor, that have drawn much attention, and led the views of the author to be greatly discussed.

The general drift of the discussion establishes what we have above assumed. The Paris newspapers, even those noted for free-thinking tendencies, are all but unanimous in their condemnation of M. NAQUET. Just as the excesses of the Communists brought on a reaction against the Commune, so the passionate rancor of M. NAQUET, the extreme intemperance of his opinions, and their totally subversive and radical character, have aroused a vigorous public feeling against the whole class of ideas and theorists this writer represents. Thus he becomes in reality an apostle of all that is conventional, established, and old-fashioned. His book makes converts, but it is to the ranks of those who would build up and defend religion, the family, and property—not those who would assail and pull them down. The lesson is an amusing and instructive one; and there could hardly be a more effective illustration to introduce into an argument in favor of moderation. It has been presented, we may add, at a timely moment. France has suffered so terribly from the havoc wrought by the skeptical, the reckless, and the visionary, that all things conducive to a reliance on established principles, sound faith, and regulated system, are welcome to everybody who wishes well to that country, and desires to see her reinstated in her just place among the nations.

Prince Bill.

The throne of the Sandwich Islands is in a fair way to be filled with a King of the royal Kamehamehan race. Upon the death of the late monarch, there were but two scions of his house who were regarded as having any claim to the succession. These were a certain Mrs. BISHOP, of unknown relationship to KAMEHAMEHA V., and Prince WILLIAM LUNALILO, who was the legitimate heir to the throne, but who was regarded by the white population as an extremely ineligible candidate, for reasons not wholly unconnected with whisky and street-gutters. Nevertheless, this Prince BILL, as he is irreverently called, has shown himself an ambitious and astute Kanaka. No sooner did he receive the news that the lamented KAMEHAMEHA had died in the odor of palm-oil, than he astonished his boon companions by proudly arising from the gutter, and proceeding to wash himself with unprecedented care. Furthermore, he refused all invitations to indulge in whisky, and announced his determination to henceforth eschew ardent spirits and to live cleanly. The news that Prince BILL was sober, washed, and attired in an entirely new collar soon spread throughout the islands, and brought dismay to the partisans of Mrs. BISHOP, and the occasional Kanakas, who, under the vague impression that a republic is a novel and particularly toothsome form of roast-pig, clamorously called themselves republicans. Prince BILL, intoxicated and abandoned to the Capuan sloth and luxury of the gutter, was a person of no possible consequence, but it was impossible to say what he might attempt under the influence of cold water liberally applied, both externally and internally. He might organize a strong party among the more hungry Kanakas, and even prevail upon the Legislature to recognize his claims as the legitimate heir to the throne.

As the event has proved, Prince BILL is a prompt and skillful politician. As soon as his hand became sufficiently steady to permit him to use a pen, he signed a proclamation calling upon the Kanakas to vote for him as the successor of the Kamehamehas. That he had not the slightest authority to issue such a proclamation did not in the least deter him from his purpose, neither did it deter the Kanakas from voting for him. Flattered by the compliment of an appeal to their suffrages, the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands went to the polls and voted nearly unanimously for Prince BILL. Indeed, it is said that but one vote was cast against him, which we may fairly suppose to have been cast by the dutiful husband of Mrs. BISHOP. Armed with this overwhelming public indorsement, Prince BILL is now ready to decorate himself with a few imposing pieces of broken china and a glass bead or two, and to boldly appear in the hall of the Legislature to demand from that body a ratification of the popular vote. That his demand will be acceded to no one now seems to doubt, and in all probability we shall soon be called upon to chronicle the crowning of WILLIAM I., King of the Kanakas.

Whether the Sandwich Islanders will have reason to regret this choice, time alone will show. If Prince BILL continues to remain sober, he may prove an intelligent and faithful monarch. There will, however, always

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

At Last.

When the Market Savings Bank failed, and thereby hundreds of unfortunate working men and servant-girls lost the hard-earned savings that constituted their entire property, the failure was alleged to be due to the dishonest practices of CONKLIN, the Secretary of the bank. For a few days the robbed depositors were content to accept CONKLIN as a scape-goat, but it was soon rumored that other officers of the bank, including the President, WILLIAM VAN NAME, were sharers of CONKLIN'S guilt. It was positively asserted that VAN NAME knew some time before the bank suspended payment that the Secretary was a defaulter, and that the bank must fail in a very few days. Nevertheless, he did not interfere to prevent the public from depositing money in a bankrupt institution, nor did he make any attempt to save the money of the depositors by lending any part of his own large fortune to the bank. There was, therefore, a general demand for his arrest; and now that he has actually been committed to Ludlow-street Jail, the depositors are probably better satisfied than they would have been had they, instead, received an unexpectedly large dividend.

The order of arrest was granted upon the affidavit of CONKLIN, who expressly charges that the funds of depositors, in private transactions, for gaming brokers, or matters of the same kind, were handed over to VAN NAME, and thereby came into the possession of the bank. This charge has been legally proved. There may have been strong reasons for suspecting him of having been one of the agents in the financial failure of the Market Bank. We have seen so many of these swindling savings banks go to pieces, without the subsequent punishment of any of the guilty officers, that it will be a matter for general congratulation if the vengeance of the law should finally overtake the thieves of the Market Bank. If VAN NAME is innocent, he can easily establish the fact upon his trial. If he is found guilty, his punishment should be as severe as the law will permit. There is no crime more cowardly and base than that of the dishonest bank-officer who robs the poor that he may live in luxury upon moneys they have intrusted to his care. When bank-presidents learn that they cannot commit this crime without making restitution to their robbed clients, and without exchanging their brown-stone palaces for the plainer accommodations which the State supplies for lesser thieves, there will be fewer bankrupt banks and more honest bank-officers.

District Civil Courts for New-Jersey.

There is a bill now under consideration by the Legislature of New-Jersey which, after careful amendment, should be passed in spite of any opposition that may be developed against it. It provides for the establishment of two district civil courts at Newark for the trial of civil suits, and for the appointment, by the State Supreme Court, of two judges to preside in the same, each to have a salary of $3,000 per year; that the judges shall hold office for three years; that they shall be counselors-at-law and practitioners at the New-Jersey Bar when appointed, but that they shall not continue to do business as such during their terms of office; that each court shall have a clerk, to be paid a salary of $1,000, and a commission of five per cent. on all fees and costs not going above the sum of $400 in any one case. There is certainly no city in New-Jersey where a law of this kind is more needed. For several years past the trials in civil cases have been conducted by justices of the peace, most of whom have had a desire to put money in their own pockets at the expense of the litigants. The opportunities for exacting "exorbitant fees were used by them in such a scandalous manner, that it was found necessary to indict one of the number and to bring him to trial. Each justice seemed to have the power to fix just as he pleased, and having received his appointment through political influence, he easily satisfied his own conscience that it was his duty to make all he could out of the office so long as he had the power to do so. To get rid of this system permanently, the bill referred to has been prepared by certain legal reformers at Newark. The provision for the appointment of the judges is a good one, and is calculated to work well; but we cannot say as much for the provision which gives to the clerks a percentage on fines and costs of court, for the reason that it would leave an opening for abuse, and it is never well to thrust clerks into positions where they would be constantly tempted to do wrong. It is much better to pay a fixed salary, say of $3,000, and let the fines be sent without deductions for any purpose whatever, to the city controller or public treasurer. If the justices of the peace had been paid regular salaries, and compelled to turn over all fees to the proper receiver, the temptation to do wrong would not have existed to the same extent, and these officials might have escaped the reproach which has been cast upon them.

Considering the record of Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, and the records of other justices of the peace in various parts of the State, it would be desirable to have the district civil court plan generally adopted. Most of those who are brought into contact with the men now holding commissions are persons of limited education. The system of exorbitant fees has educated them into the belief that "justice" is a merchantable commodity, and that the one who pays the highest price for it will "come out ahead." The demoralizing effect of such an opinion on small communities is very great—so great, indeed, that it will not be a very easy matter to check it. Considering this fact, the importance of the Newark bill cannot be too highly estimated.

LOUISIANA.

A Forged Protest Presented to the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Mr. J. H. Oglesby, President of the Louisiana State National Bank of this city, to-day called upon Gov. Kellogg and stated to him that the signature of J. H. Oglesby to the paper or document offered in evidence by ex-Gov. Warmoth before the Congressional Investigating Committee on Louisiana affairs, purporting to be a protest against the State Government under Gov. Kellogg, is a forgery, and that he had no knowledge of any such paper until noticed by the dispatches.

An Important Witness Summoned to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Committee on Elections and Privileges have summoned Mr. Belden, ex-Attorney-General of Louisiana, who, it is stated, has made startling developments regarding Louisiana politics.

Morgan Confirmed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The State Supreme Court, in the case of Morgan *vs.* Kennard, has confirmed the decision of the lower Court in favor of the plaintiff. Kennard was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by Warmoth, and served several weeks. Morgan was subsequently appointed by Pinchback, and the Court held that his appointment was confirmed by the Senate of the State of Louisiana, composed of persons returned as elected by the returning officers, recognized by this Court to be the legal returning officers of the late election. Ledlim rendered a lengthy opinion; Howell concurred, but reserved the right to file his reasons; Wylie dissented; and Kennard was unseated.

Mr. Morgan presented his commission this morning and took his seat as Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court.

...cians who have [illegible] the Shakespearean play, viz.: Rauda, (Dresden, 1771,) Schwanberg, (Brunswick, [illegible]) Rumling, ([illegible]) (Paris, 1792,) Steibelt, ([illegible]) (Milan, 1796,) Guglielmi, (1816,) Vaccai, (1826,) Bellini, (1830,) Marchetti, (Trieste, 1865,) Gounod, (Paris, 1867.)....The first night of M. Dias' new opera in Paris is thus referred to by the correspondent of the London Times: "'La Coupe du Roi de Thulé' has been given at the opera. All that Paris contains of nobility, beauty, talent, or fortune seemed to have made a rendezvous at that first representation. The Comte and Comtesse de Paris, the Duc d'Aumale, de Nemours, and Montpensier, the Princes de Polignac, Troubetskoi, Wittgenstein, Chalons, and Sagan, the Duc de Riansares, and the bearers of a hundred other famous names, the princes of finance, of letters, of arts, the notabilities to whom people bow their lowest, and those who are saluted by a wink, all these filled the theatre, from pit to gallery, applauding Faure with vehemence, the scenery with enthusiasm, the ballet with ardor, and the music with quiet contentment. It is difficult to judge of an opera by its first hearing, but the music of this one is pleasant and melodious, and not calculated to excite popular passion or artistic indignation."....The Daily Telegraph of Dec. [illegible] thus alludes to the "rise" of "Charles the First," at the London Lyceum: "Poetical as a play, acted most satisfactorily, with every care taken by the management that the beautiful surroundings shall lack nothing in the matter of gorgeous setting, the 'Charles the First' of Mr. W. G. Wills stands out with distinction as the leading stage work of the dramatic year. The welcome historical work was first produced on the 28th September last, and ever since that time has deservedly attracted the best attention, and won the sympathies of the highest class of theatrical audience. Though admiring at the outset the delicately-finished touches of the dramatic poem, and the sensitive appreciation of all that is beautiful and pathetic on the part of the author of it, we allow that there were doubts [illegible] story, lest the minor key in which the death-song was set, lest the heartrending agony of the tale should militate against its success with the general public. That any such fears were groundless may now be emphatically allowed. Mr. Wills' play is an excellent illustration to be used in favor of the popular theory that whatever is beautiful, true, and artistic on the stage will attract the public. Seldom before has a play tempted audience after audience to indulge in such a 'luxury of woe.' The melody of Mr. Wills' muse and the fastidious refinement of his fancy; his happy illustration, figure, and metaphor; his power of fitly playing on the heartstrings, his graceful notion so well carried out, his art now thrilling him with dramatic fire, and now steeping him in a calm blue lake of sorrow—these subjects have already occupied critical attention. We can only congratulate the stage on the acquisition of an author who seems so happily to combine the twin stage requirements of power and pathos. We come next to the acting, and more particularly that of the centre figures, the King and Queen. In the Charles the First of Mr. Henry Irving, we see a thoughtful and beautiful conception well carried out from end to end. It is not a performance good at one point and indifferent at another, but, from the domestic picture at the commencement to the heartrending farewell at the conclusion, it impresses the sensitive and delights the most critical among the audience. The dignity and majesty of Mr. Irving's bearing throughout, the careless ease, just tinged with a cloud of melancholy, in the Hampton Court scenes; the regal fire and dignified dramatic power displayed in the scene with Cromwell; the bitter agony of mind and piteous pleading for help when the King for the first time descends from his pedestal, and would kneel to a subject to save his soldiers from slaughter; the exquisite denunciation of the false friend Moray; [illegible] the art of which he is a most careful and conscientious disciple. [illegible] greatest possible assistance to the success of the play [illegible] Queen Henrietta Maria of Miss Isabel Bateman. The pathos of this performance is remarkably true, and springs from the heart. Riper years and devoted practice will give [illegible] full measure of power required for the [illegible] passages in the second act, and the end of the last interview with Cromwell [illegible] extraordinary for one so young. So touching, so pathetic, and so true, among other points, is that struggle to bear up and appear cheerful to the [illegible] when the heart is breaking; so [illegible] tearstained wail to her husband, [illegible] hold her to his heart but not speak [illegible] that in an instant the whole house is moved to true sympathy, the lower lips of many in the house are bitten to keep back the tears, and it would be a bold face at this moment to gaze on the stage, or at the audience, unmoved. It would be ungenerous not to allow, also, what merit is due to Miss Pauncefort, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Edgar, and Mr. Markby, for their efficient help."

FINE ARTS.

The Artists' Fund—Domestic and Foreign Notes.

The Artists' Fund Society sale produced, we are glad to learn, the handsome sum of $12,133 75, being about $2,000 more than the sale of last year.

The American Society of Painters in Water Colors numbers sixty members. At its last meeting, Mr. James D. Smillie was elected President, J. C. Nicoll Secretary, and Louis C. Tiffany Treasurer. The Board of Control consists of R. S. Gifford, Gilbert Burling, A. H. Wyant, and J. O. Eaton. The next exhibition of the society will open on the 6th inst., and, if what we hear of it be true, it will be the best that has yet taken place.

The pictures, studio furniture, engravings, costumes, armor, books, &c., the property of the late T. P. Rossiter, are on view at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, and will be sold by auction during the week. The pictures comprise "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington," "The Merchants of America," "Signing the Constitution," "Home of Washington," "Jews in Captivity," and "Miriam."

Mr. De Bleser, a sculptor well known in artistic circles, has just sailed for Italy, in order to execute in marble some important orders from one of the principal firms of this City.

Mr. Holman Hunt's new picture is completed. For the present it is placed in a private studio in London, but it will soon be on public exhibition. It is entitled "The Shadow of the Cross," and represents the interior of a carpenter's shop, through the windows of which the setting sun and a charming bit of landscape are visible. Our Saviour stands with arms extended in the Eastern attitude of prayer, and his figure throws on the wall behind a strongly-defined shadow in the form of a cross. The Virgin Mother, whose back is toward the spectator, is examining the contents of a large chest. The colors used in the drapery of the principal figure are crimson and white, and in that of the Virgin blue. The incident Mr. Hunt has chosen to illustrate is not founded upon any legend, though it possibly may be on one of the apocryphal gospels. The flesh painting is said to be remarkably solid and the accessories to be most elaborately worked up. The critics are divided in opinion as to the general merits of the picture.

Tadema is at work on a very large painting representing an incident in Jewish history—the proffering of the petition by Moses and Aaron to Pharaoh for the release of the Israelites. It will be on view at the next exhibition of the Royal Academy. He has also in hand another work—a Pompeiian scene—in which two men are reclining on a couch and listening, with dreamy, half-closed eyes, to the sounds of a flute played by a young girl. The study for this picture was recently exhibited in this City.

The decoration of the star and collar of the order of St. Stanislaus of the second rank, conferred on Mr. Albert Bierstadt, by the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in this City, and been placed, by the Russian Consul, in the hands of Mr. Bierstadt's friend, Mr. Stoddard. Mr. Bierstadt himself is still on the Pacific coast. His great picture of Donner Lake has been sent East, and will probably soon be on exhibition in this City.

Deceptive Personal Resemblances.

The Binghamton Times relates the following: "A friend of ours thought he saw Bishop Huntington in a street-car yesterday, and, shaking hands with him, sat down and displayed considerable piety in his conversation. After an exchange of sentiments for some minutes, the clerical-looking gentleman made a profane remark which quite startled our friend, and he wonderingly inquired if he was not talking with Bishop Huntington. The stranger, with a laugh, replied, 'That's the second time I've been taken for a minister to-day. I'm a lawyer from Chicago!'" The Oswego Advertiser alludes to the foregoing and adds: "A very remarkable case of personal resemblance is witnessed in Ralph W. Avery, Esq., the efficient agent of the Sullivan Coal Company, who resides at Canastota, Madison County, and Isaac Turner, Esq., of Fair Haven. These gentlemen are often mistaken for each other by persons well acquainted with [illegible] sometimes by persons familiar with both. A leading business man of this city who has dealings with both always commences an interview with, 'Well, which is it this time, Avery or Turner?' Mr. Turner is often in this city, and is frequently addressed upon the subject of 'coal.' If the inquiries are important he generally 'explains' and refers them to the Simon Pure coal man. If they are questions that he can answer briefly, he replies and passes on. These two gentlemen, in early life, were residents of Sterling, and have always known each other well. When together, of course, there are many points of dissimilarity which an observer would point out. When seen separately, there is something about their size, build, style of whiskers, voice, manner of speech, gesticulation, and general appearance that is quite perplexing, except to particular acquaintances. Either would pass for the other with any bank-teller in this city, except in case of familiar acquaintance."

STREET TRAFFIC.

The Matter Entirely Within the Jurisdiction of the Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to suggest that the organization of street traffic is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Police Department; and that a few simple regulations, rigidly enforced, would practically double the capacity of our narrow streets.

The blocking of the traffic at frequent intervals is due to the fact that many of the streets which, from their positions, are thoroughfares, are too narrow to permit the movement of two continuous lines of vehicles when trucks are standing at the sidewalks; consequently blocking is effected by the efforts of two lines of vehicles to pass simultaneously in opposite directions. This may be avoided by a police regulation that the traffic in certain streets shall take place only in one direction. Thus, for example, let it be ordered that the traffic through Fulton-street shall take place only in the direction from the North River to the East River, while the traffic through Dey-street, John-street, Vesey-street, and Beekman-street, shall take place only in the reverse direction, or from the East River to the North River. Again, let traffic through Barclay and Cortlandt streets pass only from the North River to Broadway, and the traffic through Robinson-street and Park-place pass only from Broadway to the North River.

The system might also be extended to parts of some of the longitudinal streets. Thus traffic in Greenwich-street might be permitted to pass only in an upward direction from the Battery to Canal-street, while traffic in Washington-street might be allowed only in a downward direction from Canal-street to the Battery. In all these cases there is ample space to permit a single line of traffic to pass uninterruptedly in the regulated direction, without risk of blocking, and, from this fact, vehicles would reach their destinations much sooner than if they attempted to pass in opposite directions in the same streets. Moreover, as there would be but one line of vehicles issuing from a cross street into a longitudinal street, (Broadway, for example,) the risk of blocking at the corners would be greatly decreased. The only inconvenience that could accrue would be to those who wish to stop in one of the streets whose direction of traffic is fixed. Thus, for example, suppose a truck to start in Greenwich-street, near the Battery, with the intention of stopping in Barclay-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets. The truck would have to pass up Greenwich-street as far as Robinson-street, thence down Robinson-street to Washington, down Washington-street and up Barclay-street, to the stopping place. The truck would thus have to go out of its way by passing partly round the block, but the time consumed by such passage would be greatly less than that taken up now by striving to pass down Barclay-street against an ascending current. In fact, at present, the entire traffic in Barclay, Greenwich, and Washington streets is frequently blocked ten minutes or more at a time by efforts to pass in opposite directions.

If this system were adopted, a few arrows, painted red, and secured to the lamp-posts of the regulated streets, would notify every driver of the direction in which he was to proceed, and drivers who stop in such streets should be compelled to place their horses' horses in the direction of the traffic permitted.

Broadway is an exceptional street, and there may be a doubt whether it would be expedient to extend the system to it; but there can be no doubt that travel would be greatly expedited and facilitated, if traffic below the new Post-office and Park-place were permitted to pass only in an upward direction, while traffic in Church street and Nassau-street should pass only in a downward direction. This application of the system would put an end to the continual blocking of Broadway at Fulton and Cortlandt streets.

Many of the longitudinal streets above Canal-street are great reduced in capacity by the negligence of the Police authorities to do their plain duty. Thus, it is the practice to stable horses in sheds, built in the back yards of the houses, while the carts and trucks are permitted to stand in the streets; and the practice is winked at by the Police Department, from the highest authorities downward. This practice is particularly prevalent in the longitudinal streets west of Broadway, and above Canal-street; and as street-railways pass through many of these streets, the practice is particularly aggravating, both to the passengers in the cars and to drivers of other vehicles. If the police did not permit any vehicle without horses to stand in these streets the traffic would be greatly facilitated and expedited.

E. S. R.

Street-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read several of the communications which you have published in your paper relative to the accommodation of travelers in our street-cars, and I would also like to say a word from my point of view.

Why should we give up our seats to any one? We pay for our seat and a ride to our destination; we frequently get neither, sometimes we get the ride and a seat, sometimes only the ride, and sometimes a stoppage takes place and we are told we can get out. But is the money ever refunded that we have paid? I should like to see the person who ever received it. Now, it appears to me that that is a breach of contract—a swindle on a small scale.

I remember the time, when I was a younger man, that I frequently gave up my seat, but so seldom I received a recognition of the politeness that I got tired of it.

A friend of mine, a wag, after giving his seat once said to a lady: "I beg pardon, did you say, Thank you?" and, bending to catch the answer, the lady said, "No, Sir." He does not do it now. There was a time when Biddy tried to look people out of countenance for a seat, but that, like hanging in New-York, is, I believe, "played out."

Now, if we give up our seats we simply help the railroad companies to make more money and ourselves to less accommodation. There are no men on the face of the earth who will bear uncomplainingly so much ill-treatment and inconvenience as the men of New-York, and for what? to let a corporation get rich or a politician fill his pockets. But there is no place so tender to a New-Yorker as when the female branches of his family are subjected to annoyance. Now, I say, let him feel it in just that tenderest of spots. Don't give his sister a seat, don't give his daughter a seat, don't give his wife a seat, don't even give his mother a seat! Do likewise by me, until you raise the tiger in his soul, and in his rage he will rise and destroy corporation and politician, and every one else who robs him of his rights, and then, and not until then, shall we, the sovereigns of the earth, have something like the treatment that serfs and beggars get in those parts of the world that are called down-trodden.

A CYNIC of Forty-fifth-Street.

Quick Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every year, as the inclemency of weather increases from Autumn to Winter, the same cry for a quick transit is raised, especially by those living at remote distances from the City Hall. The necessity for a quick transit is becoming none the less urgent every year; but for some unknown reason but little assistance is offered to mitigate the almost unendurable monotony of wasting from three to four of the most valuable hours of the day in journeying from the Central Park to the City Hall and return. As the legislative session begins to open up in full blast every Winter, so do the quick-transit projects begin to multiply. It would not be out of place perhaps to inquire by whom and for whom these projects are originated. Not less than four charters have already been obtained to furnish the necessary means of relief. The Central Underground Company have had a charter for several years, but have accomplished little more than to make a series of surveys through the City. The viaduct plan and the Vanderbilt scheme have scarcely made any more advancement, and now the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company are trying to show some signs of progress. With the granting of all these valuable franchises, what have we? A big cry and little wool. This Winter another project has been put forth, urging the practicability of the City building a rapid transit, and to bond the City for $20,000,000. Where is this line to run? and through whose and by whose property is it to run? Who is to be the one benefited by it? Cannot the public be informed how many Central Park lots, owned by the projectors of this scheme, are to be enhanced in value, not from the fact of the line ever being built, but from the means such a project affords to bull real estate? It is now time that this promiscuous granting of charters should stop, otherwise they become solely a means of speculation. The plans already authorized to be perfected have received the approval of our first engineers, and consisting, as they do, of both elevated tracks and tunnel lines, it seems no more than consistent that some one of these plans or all should merit the approval of some of the wealthy capitalists of this City, and receive their support and aid.

If the judgment of men who have made their professions a life-long study is now worthless, why, then, that is reason enough for the nonfulfillment of the promises so glaringly put forth to obtain only a charter. It is safe to say that when capitalists have no ends to further other than the drawing of dividends on the amount of stock taken in such a scheme, then, and not till then, will we enjoy the too-often-promised ten-minute ride from the City Hall to the Central Park.

CONSISTENCY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1873.

Street-Cars for Ladies Only.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I suggest that between the hours of 6 and 8 in the morning, and 5 and 7 in the evening, every other, or second or third, car should be reserved for females. Let the cars for females follow immediately after those for males, and thus these carrying gentlemen could make better time, and the ladies have a better chance of getting seats.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

OBITUARY.

Mathew F. Maury, LL. D.

Mathew Fountaine Maury, formerly Commander in the United States Navy, died at Lexington, Va., at 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon.

The deceased, who was the son of Richard Maury, was born at Spottsylvania, Va., Jan. 14, 1806. The family removed to Tennessee when young Maury was only three years old, and, being poor, they could only afford Mathew, who was one of nine children, a very plain education. In 1825, he became a midshipman, and was appointed to the Brandywine, then fitting out to convey Gen. Lafayette to France. On his return to this country, Maury, after a voyage to the Pacific, joined the Vincennes sloop, and in that vessel circumnavigated the globe. It was during this voyage that he commenced his great work on navigation, which was completed while serving as acting lieutenant on board the Potomac. In the meantime, however, he had been ordered to the Pacific station as Master of the Falmouth. He was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and received the appointment of astronomer to the South Sea Exploring Expedition, under Commander T. Ap. Catesby Jones, but soon resigned it. In 1839, while traveling on professional duty, he met with an accident, which incapacitated him for active service, and resulted in permanent lameness. He was then placed in charge of the depot of charts and instruments that has served as the nucleus for our National Observatory and Hydrographic Office, of both of which he, in 1844, became the superintendent. His investigations in regard to the winds and ocean currents are familiar to all who take an interest in such subjects. In 1854 he visited Great Britain and drew attention to the inquiries he was prosecuting, an illustration of which he published his *Physical Geography of the Sea*, with charts and diagrams, which has been translated into several languages. He was also the author of *Laws for the Steamers Crossing the Atlantic, Letters on the Amazon and Atlantic Slopes of South America, Relations Between Navigation and the Circulation of the Atmosphere, Astronomical Observations*, and a number of essays and letters on kindred subjects. With him originated the theory of the crossing of the trade winds at the equator, whereby the excess of evaporation at the Southern Hemisphere is made to supply the greater requirements of precipitation on the dry land of the Northern. Among the practical commercial results of his explorations are claimed to be the shortening of the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of the United States by about forty days, and of voyages from Europe to America in proportion; the discovery of the telelegraphic ocean plateau, and the indication of good whaling grounds.

In 1855, Lieut. Maury was promoted to the rank of Commander. He was admitted as a member of the principal scientific societies of Europe, and received a number of medals and testimonials from European potentates in appreciation of his services in the course of science.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, Maury joined the Confederates, and was appointed Commodore in their navy. To him was chiefly intrusted the defense of the Southern coast and the construction of iron-clads, of which the Merrimac formed the model. At the time of his death he was Professor of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute.

The Waterford Bank Robbery.

Peter Curley, a noted Broadway gambler, who has hitherto made a head-quarters of Mike Murray's faro-bank, in Eighth-street, was arrested in Broadway, near Eighth-street, yesterday, by Detective Squires, of the Troy Police, on a warrant charging him with participation in the Waterford Bank robbery, in which over $280,000 were stolen from the Waterford Bank, in Saratoga County, of this State. When arrested Curley resisted and refused to enter a coach which the detective had in waiting for him. Officer Shields, of the Ordinance Squad, who was passing by, was appealed to by Curley, who demanded that he should be taken to the Central Office. Officer Shields took the entire party there, and Superintendent Kelso roundly berated the Troy officer for having arrested Curley in this County without having his warrant indorsed by a New-York Justice. Detective Squires finally took his prisoner to the Tombs, and Justice Hogan made an order remanding Curley for trial at Waterford, for which place he left yesterday evening, in custody of the officer who had apprehended him.

Consolidation of Brooklyn and New-York.

A number of influential citizens met at a private residence in Brooklyn, on Friday evening, and informally discussed the feasibility of a bill for the consolidation of the cities of Brooklyn and New-York. The measure, it was stated, would militate in favor of political reform in Brooklyn, and would be sustained by the commercial classes. It is proposed to draft a bill, to be submitted to the Legislature, looking to this consummation, and providing for the appointment of a commission of inquiry, to examine into the question, and report to the Legislature. As soon as the details of the bill are perfected it will be published.

The gentlemen present were unanimous in their views respecting the advantage to both cities to be derived from consolidation, and they separated with a feeling that the union was only a question of time.

City and County Finances.

The Chamberlain, yesterday, issued an official statement of the City and County funds up to the end of January, 1873, as follows: Balance in City Treasury, Jan. 18, $2,182,536 25; receipts to Jan. 31, $2,449,042 37; payments, same time, (thirteen days,) $1,066,953 63; balance in bank, Jan. 31, $3,557,624 99.

Sinking fund, (redemption,) balance, Jan. 18, $780,978 59; receipts to Jan. 31, $29,601 92; payments, same time, $477,964 48; balance in bank, Jan. 31, $332,616 03; sinking fund, (interest,) balance, Jan. 18, $487,867 71; receipts to Jan. 31, $26,454 29; balance in bank, Jan. 31, $514,322.

Board of Apportionment, balance Jan. 18, $60,830 67; receipts to Jan. 31, $2,250; payments, same time, $1,000; balance in bank, Jan. 31, $61,580 67.

County Treasury balance, Jan. 18, $1,913,191 68; receipts to Jan. 31, $216,826 13; payments, same time, $76,469 28; balance in bank, Jan. 31, $2,053,548 53; total balance, Jan. 18, $5,424,904 90; total receipts to Jan. 31, $2,717,174 71; total payments, same time, (thirteen days,) $1,622,387 32; total balance in deposit banks, Jan. 31, $6,519,692 22.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch.

The condition of ex-Mayor Martin Kalbfleisch is reported as having undergone an unfavorable change. After all the hopes of his friends, excited and sustained by a steady improvement for almost a week, the ex-Mayor yesterday exhibited marked symptoms of a decline. He is again confined to his room, and grave apprehensions are entertained as to the result of his sickness.

Republican General Committee.

The Republican Committee on Contested Seats resumed its labors at Republican Hall, last evening. Mr. George Bliss, Jr., presided. Assistant Alderman Kehoe, Nicholas R. Connor, Henry Smith, and others made addresses in behalf of the admission of the delegates from the Sixth and Fourteenth Districts. The committee reserved its decision.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

The Lying in State and Obsequies of Napoleon III.—Scenes at Chiselhurst.

The last honors paid to the late sovereign of France are thus recounted in the London *Daily Telegraph* of Jan. 15, the correspondent writing, of course, under date of Jan. 14:

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The lying in state of Napoleon III. was ushered in by a ceremony of no little significance. Early in the morning, as we had already intimated would be the case, a Chapelle Ardente had been formed in the grand hall of Camden House, by means of black velvet hangings; and the whole of the Imperial suite, attired in evening dress, were at their posts. Six members of the household at once took up a position near the Emperor's coffin; the wax tapers were lighted, and beside the remains two Catholic priests stationed themselves in the attitude of prayer. The Prince Imperial has, since the death of the Emperor, been staying at the house of Count Clary, a villa not far from the gates of Camden Park; and it was about 11 o'clock when Prince Napoleon, Prince Achille Murat, Prince Louis Lucien, Prince Charles Bonaparte, and the Duc de Mouchy waited upon his Imperial Highness for the purpose of conducting him to view the body of the deceased Emperor. The Prince, who had been apprised of the coming ceremonial, was ready, and, attended by Gen. Espenilles, Count Clary, and M. Filon, he at once accompanied his relatives to Camden House. On arriving there His Imperial Highness repaired to the great drawing-room, where he remained for some time in conversation with the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family—prominent among the latter being the Princess Clothilde and the Duchesse de Mouchy. In the little drawing-room adjoining were the officers of the household who had served Napoleon III. at St. Cloud and the Tuileries; while in the grand hall were the officers of State under the Empire. In all, upward of 150 personages of rank were present, a larger number—as remarked by several members of the suite—than was to be seen at any time during the last five years of Napoleon's power, when, even on such occasions as the Jour de l'An and the Emperor's Fête-day, a great gathering of officials and functionaries took place. Indeed, among those present, were many who were known throughout Europe as being men of distinction and ability—the men who in the days of the Empire were Napoleon's advisers, and who, in evil and good report, have followed the fortunes of the Imperial cause. Of the late Emperor's household there were Gen. Fleury, Duc de Cambacérès, Duc de Bassano, Prince de la Moskowa, Count Clary, Count Davilliers, M. Franceschi Pietri, (the Emperor's Secretary,) Gen. Castelnau, Gen. de Bevillée, Gen. Froissard, Gen. Lebrun, Baron de Corberon, Duc de Tarrent, and Viscount Walsh. From the Senate and Corps Législatif were M. de Girardin, MM. Sens, Dalmas, Matthieu, Bartholomy, Gaudin and Huet; the Count La Valette, Count Le Hon, Marquis de Couigliano, Viscount Aguado, Count de Cassé-Brissac, Baron de Pierres, Baron de Montbrun, Baron de Bourgoing, Baron Lambert, Prince Poniatowsky, Commandant Rollin, M. Morice, Marquis de Lagrange, and Marquis de Castel-Bajac. Among the ladies were Maréchale Canrobert, Maréchale Pelissier, Countess Walewski, Countess de la Moskowa, Countess de la Paratère, Mlle. Coretti, Viscountess Aguado, Mlle. Lebreton, and many others. Of Ministers who had done service under the Empire were M. Rouher, M. Maurice Richard, Marshal Le Bœuf, Duc de Gramont, Marquis Chasseloup-Laubat, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, M. Schneider, M. Forcade de la Roquette, MM. Busson-Billault, Henri Chevreau, Béhic, Barrot, and Duruy, Baron Jerome David and M. Grandperret; the Ambassadors being represented by Count Benedetti and Count Rousset.

TWO PRINCES.

The Prince Imperial having, as we stated on Monday, held a levée on Sunday afternoon, did not grant a personal reception to those who formed the Court, but, sitting in the great drawing-room, conversed with his relatives until the approach of the Prince of Wales was announced. His Royal Highness, who had come from London by special train, was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and attended by Lord Sydney, Hon. W. Colville, Lieut. Col. Ellis, Hon. Eliot Yorke, and Mr. F. Knollys. On arrival at the drawing-room window, through which those who visited the lying in state were presently to enter, the Prince of Wales was met by the Prince Imperial, who was followed by the whole of the Bonaparte family. The meeting was of a very solemn and impressive character. Embracing the son of the late Emperor, the Prince of Wales tenderly saluted him, and then, walking slowly into the drawing-room, remained for several minutes closeted with the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, Prince Achille Murat, Prince Charles, and the Duke of Edinburgh. At length the door opened, and the Prince of Wales, together with his royal brother and attendants, stepped into the hall, and, conducted by the Duc De Bassano (Grand Chamberlain of the Empire) and the Duc De Cambacérès, (Grand Master of Ceremonies,) proceeded to view the body of the departed Emperor. For a few minutes the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh stood reverently in front of the coffin, all the other distinguished personages present being slightly in the rear. Solemn silence was maintained until their Royal Highnesses, bowing to the body, passed onward to the grand staircase, and proceeded to visit the Empress. It was, indeed, almost impossible to believe that the scene was the humble residence of an exiled House, so grandly impressive were the various circumstances which occurred—so distinguished were the men who, to show their reverence for the late Emperor, had assembled around his youthful son. The stay of the Prince of Wales with the Empress was not prolonged beyond about a quarter of an hour, and then both his Royal Highness and the Duke of Edinburgh took their farewell of the Prince Imperial. They had scarcely gone when the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian arrived, and, after paying a visit of condolence to the Prince Imperial, went also to view the body of the Emperor. By and by, the hall being free from strangers, the Prince Imperial himself visited the catafalque. Attired in black, and wearing the cordon of the Legion of Honor, his Imperial Highness, as he passed into the hall, impressed all who looked upon him as one who, although deeply stricken with grief, had yet a full consciousness of the duties which now devolved upon him. Followed by all the members of the Court present, he approached the coffin, and, kneeling in front of the body, remained for some minutes in prayer. There was no ceremony of any kind; neither the priests nor those in attendance upon the body moved or in any way noticed the presence of the Prince. Finally, His Imperial Highness rose and repaired to the Empress' apartments, where, embracing Her Majesty, he spoke a few encouraging words. Almost immediately afterward he returned to Count Clary's residence, remaining there throughout the rest of the day with a few of his most intimate friends and relatives.

THE PUBLIC'S PART.

But when the most important and impressive part of the day's proceedings was over for those most deeply and closely interested, by fidelity or by courtesy, in paying all due respect to the Emperor's memory, the really public part of the lying in state was yet to begin. And it was evident that the occasion had aroused no common interest in London and throughout the adjacent country. Not to be imagined by any one who missed the memorable sight was the aspect of Chiselhurst Common, immediately contiguous to the boundary of Camden-place. But indeed the scene extending from that spot to the railway station in one direction, and to the Catholic church of St. Mary in the other, was such as positively to change the whole appearance and character of the neighborhood. Verging on peril were the discomforts of the railway accommodation. Up the steep, and, at the present time, miry hill, went never-ending crowds; some scores of persons out of every fresh arrival securing flies and other conveyances, while hundreds and thousands made the best of their necessity to proceed on foot. Bits of red ribbon and bunches of violets—the Bonapartist flower—were the commonest decorations in this throng, and betokened the presence of numerous visitors from France. Many Parisian celebrities who, in the last few days, have been met near Camden House, and in the most frequented quarters of London, were recognized. Ecclesiastics, military officers, politicians, journalists—one or other of these came upon the eye at every turn. That tall man in the furred coat, who ceaselessly smokes cigarettes, is the Bonapartist scribe, De Cassagnac. There goes Lachaud, the famous advocate. He and many other eminent Frenchmen will take their chance of getting through the broad iron gateway; and many will fail for one who succeeds. But, indeed, M. Lachaud is met coming with a contented face from the besieged entrance, as early as two o'clock; so that he may be assumed to have passed in and to have returned. There is a crowd of more than 2,000 persons at the gates. Inside, Capt. Baynes, the district superintendent of police, has taken up his position, on horseback. Superintendent Gernon, also mounted, is outside. Under the direction of these officers, entrance is made from time to time for a fraction of the crowd. Probably, 200 or 300 get in together; but, so far as any sensible diminution of the vast bulk is thereby caused, the number of admissions in each separate batch might be about five. That various sorts and conditions of people are on the ground may be seen at a glance. All, or nearly all, who have ventured on making any attempt to penetrate the barrier have attired themselves in some kind of mourning. A small proportion of the assembly—though, had they stood in a body apart from the general crowd, they might not have seemed so few—carried yellow wreaths of immortelles; and similar tokens were vended by speculative chapmen at the wayside. Memorial cards likewise found a sale, at prices ranging from a penny to sixpence or a shilling. Carriages, public and private, but mostly of the latter sort, stretched in long lines down this road and that, till there seemed no end to them.

"IN STATE."

Without exactly knowing how, the pressure of the crowd behind bears you onward, and suddenly you stand in front of the Chapelle Ardente—the burning chapel—where lies the body of the man who so lately was Emperor of the French. Somehow, the eye turns first to the outward trappings, decorations, ornaments of the scene in which the central figure is a corpse lying in an open coffin. Rich black velvet hangings surround the chamber in which the Third Napoleon holds his last gathering. A blaze of gaslight glitters down upon the bier. At the back, worked in upon the black curtain, is a plain white cross. On either side two priests in full vestments kneel praying; and on either side of the coffin, in full evening dress, bedecked with orders and crosses, stand six gentlemen of the household, whose duty it is to watch by the body of the dead Emperor lying in state, with the same pomp and ceremony as though he had been seated on his throne at the Tuileries. But though the glance of all who looked upon that chapel of the dead must have taken in this outward surrounding; yet their eyes must perforce have been fixed, during the short interval for which it was permitted them to gaze, upon the face of the man lying within that wooden shell—so calm, peaceful, motionless, and still. Of the multitude who, with bated breath, hushed footsteps, and dim eyes, passed in procession by that Imperial coffin, there can have been few to whom the marked features of the man who lay there were not well known, familiar, associated with countless scenes of pomp, and pageantry, and power. Of all the monarchs of our time, there is none so associated with the memories of those whose duty it is to chronicle the events of the day as the man who yesterday lay in state at Chiselhurst. The broad, stalwart chest, the deep sunk eyes, the heavy eye-brows, the scant, sparse hair, the thick pointed mustache, the high, wide forehead, the tufted beard, the pale mouth, the parchment-colored face, are familiar to most of us by sight, to all by photographic delineation. The face that lay inclosed within that black draped setting was not one to be forgotten easily. The very name of Louis Napoleon recalls half-forgotten memories of a thin, sallow, dark-haired, desperate-fortuned man, who, years ago, when Louis Philippe reigned over France, was pointed out in London as the nephew of the great Emperor. The years go by, and we seem to see him in that epoch of the Crimean war when he appeared once more among us as Emperor of the French—honored guest, trusted ally of the sovereign of England. Who has not seen the Emperor at Paris in the heyday of his power, of pomps innumerable, of pageants without end, of congresses, exhibitions, visits, journeys, shows, reviews, race-meetings, banquets, balls, openings of the Chambers, triumphal progresses, commencements of wars, celebrations of peace? Of all the works, in fact, that have made up the varied story of our time, the man who lay dead yesterday has been the central figure, chief actor, and principal performer; and almost all, even if by sight only, knew him as one whose form and features were familiar. Very quiet and still, seeming graver in death than in life, His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, looked his last upon this world. With the tranquil look of a child at sleep he lay, dressed in the uniform of a French General of Division. The grand red cordon of the Legion of Honor was crossed over the broad, massive chest; the crosses of the Legion of the "Medaille Militaire," and of the Swedish Order of Martial Valor, reserved for sovereigns who have won a battle—the decorations the dead man valued most in life—are the only ornaments placed upon his breast. The pale, bloodless, waxen hands are placed one above the other; the heavy eyelids are closed; the scant gray hair is brushed away from the forehead: the light flickers down upon the set, mustachio-hung mouth, touching it with a quaint, strange smile. There is something kingly in the stately presence—a look of power in the recumbent form. Death is said to give a dignity of its own to vulgar features and common figures—to the Emperor it has lent even something more of Imperial grandeur than could be recognized in life. Above the head of His Imperial Majesty the "N." of the Napoleons stood wrought in upon the tapestry. A plain black crucifix rested at the feet of the coffin, half buried in a very mound of garlands and immortelles and flowers of winter time. By the wish of the Prince Imperial, the last toilet of the Emperor had been intrusted solely to those who had in life known and loved him. French hands had dressed the body of Napoleon III. for the last ceremonial of that checkered existence; and in dressing the corpse they had placed close to the heart the portraits of the wife and child whom he had loved best on earth. His sword was laid by his side. Other adornments there was none.

THE FUNERAL.

The correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* describes the funeral as follows: The obsequies of His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. took place to-day, Jan. 15, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. It was in St. Mary's Chapel that the exiled Emperor with his family paid their devotions, and inside the edifice whose walls echoed the prayers of fallen greatness the Emperor's bones will rest—the supporters of the Bonapartist dynasty say for a little while only. The visitors who had been specially invited to join in the procession and those who had obtained permission to do so numbered between 2,000 and 3,000, and consisted, with very few exceptions, of statesmen, soldiers, journalists, and other distinguished men who had rendered faithful service to the Empire and been duly rewarded by its head. Many of them wore on their breasts the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and few were entirely without decoration of some kind. As they gathered in front of Camden-place in the early morning, the assembly was certainly one of the most remarkable that has ever come together on English soil. To name them all would be to give a list of all the prominent names connected with Bonapartism for the last thirty years, so we may content ourselves with a few. The Bonaparte family was represented by Prince Napoleon, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Charles Bonaparte, and Princes Joachim and Achille Murat. The supporters of the Bonaparte dynasty had present as their representatives the following among others: Duc de Cambaceres, Duc de Bassano, Viscomte Aguado, Baron de Bourgoing, Comte de Clary, General Fleury, Marshal Canrobert, Duc de Mouchy, Prince de la Moskowa, Baron Jerome David, MM. Pietri, Rouher, Filon, De Lavalette, Emile Ollivier, Marshal Le Bœuf, Gen. Frossard, M. Granier de Cassagnac, M. Paul de Cassagnac, Comte d'Avilliers, Duc de Palikao, M. Forcade de la Roquette, Duc de Gramont, the younger Dumas, and most of the journalists of the *Figaro, Gaulois*, and *Paris Journal*. Among the English mourners were Viscount Sydney, who attended on behalf of the Queen, Lord Suffield, who represented His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Lord Mayor of London, who might be regarded as the embodiment of the great mass of the English people. A touching incident in the gathering was the arrival of a detachment of thirty-four youths and men representing the working men of Paris. They were headed by a bootmaker, and, judged by appearances, belonged unmistakably to the *ouvriers* whom they professed to represent. The wreath of immortelles which these men had been commissioned to place upon the Emperor's tomb had upon it the words, "Souvenir et regrets des ouvriers de Paris à sa Majesté Napoleon III." When the time came to start the procession the lead was taken by the workmen, who carried in their midst a French tricolor.

THE CORTEGE.

At 11 o'clock the hall-doors were thrown open, and then, preceded by six ecclesiastics, eight men emerged bearing upon their shoulders the coffin, or rather coffins, for there were three of them, containing the Emperor's remains. The outermost coffin was covered with purple velvet, studded with nails, and ornamented with a Latin cross and with the imperial crown, the cypher in silver. A silver plate bears the inscription: "Napoleon III., Empereur des Français, ne à Paris le 20 Avril, 1808, mort à Camden-place, Chiselhurst, le 9 Janvier, 1873. R. I. P." The coffin having been placed in a hearse, to which eight horses were harnessed, and on the panels of which the Imperial arms and initial had been emblazoned, the procession slowly moved away. Immediately after the hearse walked the Prince Imperial, in advance of his relatives the three Princes Napoleon. His Highness was plainly attired, and wore no decoration excepting the cordon of the Legion of Honor. In this most trying moment for one so young, the Prince bore himself in a manner the most dignified. With eyes fixed intently upon the hearse and lips firmly set, the Prince, who had evidently braced himself for the effort, strode behind the corpse of his father who had passed from exile to death. Behind His Highness came the Bonaparte princes, and behind them the 2,000 men whose character we have indicated, and some of whose names are recorded above. The procession passed from the grounds and through the dense mass of spectators to the chapel, which is distant about a mile. It had been anticipated that some of those who were opposed to the rule of the Emperor would take the occasion to evince their distaste for Imperialism, but nothing of the kind occurred. The only demonstrations were those of respect for one who whatever may have been his faults had finished his career and was being consigned to rest. The chapel though full was not crowded. The coffin having been placed upon the catafalque, Right Rev. Dr. Danell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, proceeded to say mass. The Bishop was assisted by Rev. Mr. Searle, Tunbridge Wells, deacon; Rev. Joseph Moore, sub-deacon, and Rev. Canon Wenham and Dr. Rymer, assistant deacons. The musical service consisted of the Gregorian Requiem Mass. The singers were Dr. Crookall, Rev. R. Kavanagh, members of the choir of St. George's, Southwark. After the absolution, the immortelles and other floral devices were removed from the coffin, the pall was piled up, and the coffin, borne by eight bearers, was carried to the sacristy. A few moments after, the coffin was borne to the grave.

WIDOW AND SON.

The Prince Imperial passed alone to the sacristy and placed a wreath on the coffin, and others of the family mourners followed, till the coffin was heaped high and hung round with these devices, and then the little gate of iron lattice-work was closed, and one by one, to the number of several hundreds, those who had followed the corpse to the chapel passed by the grating and sprinkled holy water upon the coffin. The Empress, who had watched by the side of the deceased Emperor till 4 in the morning, was not present in the chapel. The Prince Imperial, though very pale, bore himself manfully throughout. There was no set procession on the return from the chapel. The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon drove rapidly through the crowd in a brougham, and repeatedly acknowledged the salutations of the people. There was some cheering at the gates of the chapel, and also at the entrance of Camden House, in the grounds of which cries of "Vive l'Empereur" were raised when the Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon appeared. After the return the mourners and the general public rapidly dispersed, and Chiselhurst resumed its usual appearance.

The Murder at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

Yesterday afternoon County Physician Buck made an examination of the body of the man found dead in the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, on Thursday night. The skull had been fractured by a blow on the back of the head, supposed to have been caused by a jimmy. There was a deep cut on the forehead, one above the right eye, the eyelid of which was split by an apparent knife-wound; the left side of the nose was gashed in several places, the upper lip was cut, and a wound on the right cheek extended from the jaw around to the centre of the chin. The deceased was five feet ten inches in height, of stout build, dark complexion, full round face, dark brown mustache, and side whiskers. He wore a brown overcoat, woolen under-jacket, woolen shirt, dark pantaloons and Congress gaiters. When found the man was hatless, but a short distance from him was found a silk hat, on the inside of which was written "H. Brooks," and the outer rim and a portion of the body was crushed through by the blow that caused the fatal fracture of the skull. The body was removed to the office of Coroner Parslow, who will hold an inquest. At present there is not the slightest clue to the murderers, and there is but slight hopes that the Coroner's inquest will lead to the arrest of the authors of the crime.

The Shanty Murder.

In the case of Catharine Morgan, beaten to death by her husband, Josiah Morgan, in the shanty which they occupied at Fifty-fifth-street and Broadway, no new developments occurred yesterday. Morgan is confined in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house until the inquest shall be held by Coroner Keenan. Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach will to-day make a post-mortem examination on the body.

The Industrial Exhibition Company.

The promoters of the Industrial Exhibition Company, two years ago, contracted to purchase the ground lying between Third and Fourth avenues and Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Second streets for $1,700,000, to be paid on or before the 1st of February, 1873. Two hundred thousand dollars were paid down on the signing of the contract, and yesterday satisfactory arrangements were made for the balance, and the property has passed into the possession of the company. No definite plans have been yet agreed on regarding the style of architecture, but at the next meeting of the Board of Directors measures will be taken to commence operations as soon as practicable. It is estimated that the buildings and grounds will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000,000.

The Clear, Ruddy Glow of Health is given to the complexion by using BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

63,000.—Dr. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, has given the gas to 63,000 patients, without an accident. Go to head quarters.—*Advertisement.*

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Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIED

BENNETT.—On Friday morning, the 31st inst., after a painful illness, MARY ANN BENNETT.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, F. W. Giles, No. 1,045 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2.

DAVIS.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Jan. 31, JANE CHARLOTTE HULBERT, wife of Abner Davis, aged 72 years, 11 months.
Friends and relatives of the family and of her sons-in-law, William H. Davis and E. Alliger, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, at Spuyten Duyvil, on Sunday, the 2d inst., at 1½ P. M., without further notice. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M., returning from Spuyten Duyvil at 3 and 6:07 P. M. Carriages in attendance.
☞ Albany papers please copy.

DICKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 1, GEORGE B. DICKINSON, eldest son of Julia and the late Geo. Dickinson, in his 37th year.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, No. 316 Warren-st., between Court and Smith, Feb. 3, at 2½ o'clock.

ELLERY.—On Friday, Jan. 31, WM. ALMY ELLERY, in the 78th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HASTINGS.—On Thursday evening, 30th ultimo, WARREN HASTINGS, in the 55th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, Waverley-place, Elizabeth, N. J. Carriages will be at the depot.

IRVING.—On Friday, Jan. 31, EDGAR IRVING, in the 65th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on Monday morning, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown by the 10:45 train from 42d-st.

LYON.—On Friday morning, Jan. 31, at Bedford, N. Y., SETH LYON, in the 84th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MITCHELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, CHARLES HALSEY MITCHELL, in the 49th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence in White Plains, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 10:40 train from New-York.

PLATT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 31, Mrs. MARIA PLATT, late of Plattsburg, N. Y., in her 87th year.
Funeral at Plainfield on Monday, 3d inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Lawrence Myers. Relatives and friends of the family and of her son, A. P. Man, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the New-Jersey Central Railroad train, which leaves foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 12:30 P. M.

RYERSON.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, JOHN H. RYERSON, in the 62d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHERSTEN.—In New-York, Saturday evening, Feb. 1, PETER SCHERSTEN, in his 75th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—Jan. 31, 1873, at the residence of his son, Henry G. Thompson, in Milford, Conn., ORIN THOMPSON, aged 84 years 10 months and 3 days.
Funeral at Enfield, Conn.

WISE.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 31, 1873, ELLEN L. WISE, only daughter of Charles and Ann Wise, in the 6th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 75 Skillman-st., between Park and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

Interest coupons of Long Island City Bonds, falling due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at the Marine National Bank, New-York.

JOHN HORAN, Long Island City Treasurer.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO STUDY economy in first-class dental operations will call on DR. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $50. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"HONOR THE Ladies," waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Melodie in F," Rubinstein, 40c.; Gounod's "Maid of Athens," 40c.; "Butterfly Song," (Niblo's,) 30c.; "Amaryllis," 4 hds., 60c.; "Playing Fountain," [illegible]; "Passing Ship," and "Angel and the Child," by Gabriel, 40c., each; "Dance on Forever," Aids, 30c.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR,
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-DAY
AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRVING-place and 15th-st.—Rev. JOHN E. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the morning by Rev. B. F. DACOSTA, and in the evening by Rev. WM. M. BENJAMIN. Seats free.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.—On SUNDAY, Feb. 2, and thereafter until further notice, the hour for AFTERNOON SERVICE in Grace Church will be 4 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. Children's Church at 3½, and [illegible] service at 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at morning service. Subject—*Woman's Sphere.* At evening service, Rev. Dr. [illegible] will preach.

AT STEINWAY HALL.—REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH preaches at 10½. Subject—*The Best Argument for Christ.* Evening Subject—*A Talk with Young Men About Money and Religion.* Devotional meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Rev. Dr. Tyng's Chapel, 43d-st., near Grand Central Depot.

A SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association of the First Presbyterian Church will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. W. M. PAXTON, D. D., on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the church, corner of 5th-av. and 12th-st. All are cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Feb. 2, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning discourse on *Vicarious Guilt and Vicarious Suffering Distinguished.* After morning service the Lord's Supper. All seats free in the evening.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—Sunday lectures by Mr. A. E. CARPENTER, inspirational speaker, every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½.

ALL ARE INVITED TO HEAR REV. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hour.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST—"WEIGHED in the Balance and Found Wanting."—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on the above subject. He will also preach in the forenoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, No. 1,288 Broadway; and in the EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st., he will continue his series of lectures on "The Moral Aspects of Our Social Problems;" subject—*The Dangerous Classes.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Subject—*Light as the Symbol of Spiritual Truth, and Its Uses in the Physical Creation.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor.—SUNDAY MORNING, subject—*Experimental Religion.* EVENING, Vesper service. WEDNESDAY EVENING, lecture on *Revelation.*

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. G. H. BALL, editor of the *Baptist Union*, will preach in the MORNING at 10½. Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½.

DEATH OF THE SEA SERPENT.—Bishop SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Killing of the Dragon, and the Blowing of the Last Great Trump.*—[illegible]

FREE SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—To relieve the pressure for accommodation at the morning and evening services, there will be a sermon by the Rector, and full choral service by both choirs every SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. Seats all free. At the 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. services the seats are not free, and rented sittings will be reserved for the pew-holders until after the second lesson.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Public invited.

FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD, corner 37th-st. and 8th-av.—Service and sermon at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½. Service and lecture every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½. All are invited. Seats free.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ebb and Flow of Moral Feeling.*

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT nature. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will lecture in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Wind.*

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Resurrection of the Dead.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free to all. Seamen and others are cordially invited.

RELIGION A PERMANENT INVESTMENT, not a Speculation, will be the subject of discourse by Dr. HOLME, Pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner of 22d-st.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D.; in the EVENING by Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., his last sermon before leaving for Mexico, on the missionary work he is about to undertake there.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 7, 9, and 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, the Rector, Rev. Dr. EWER, will deliver a lecture on *The Life, Character, and Death of St. Ignatius.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—SUNDAY, Feb. 2, morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10½; children's service at 3½. Evening service and sermon by Rev. Dr. B. H. PADDOCK at 7½.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—A TRAINING school for church music. Applications from good voices always acceptable. Circulars at the church, (5th-av. and 53d-st.,) and at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—FEB. 2, CANDLEMAS Day, 3, 10, 10½, 11, 4, 7½. The evening sermon in the French language. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.

THE SECOND OF A COURSE OF sermons in behalf of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, by Rev. B. H. PADDOCK, D. D., in St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st. Subject—*The Church's Holding Forth of the Living Word.* Service to commence at 7½ P. M.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday-school Missionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will be held THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½. Addresses by Rev. STEPHEN PAXSON, Missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, and Rev. THOMAS HASTINGS, D. D., Pastor of the Church.

THE GOSPEL OF HEALTH—THE foundation for religious and all other reforms, by Dr. EDWARD NEWBERY, at No. 302½ West 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., every SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. First lecture free, followed by a discussion.

Y. M. C. A.—ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23d-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Service of song, followed by an address by Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, D. D. Young men's devotional meetings every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and every SATURDAY EVENING at 8½ o'clock.
Bible class every Sunday afternoon at 3 P.M., conducted by WM. H. THOMSON, M. D.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Services on the first SUNDAY in the month, 10½ and 7½; other Sundays, 10½ and 3½. Rev. W. A. HOLBROOK and C. T. WOODRUFF in temporary charge.

TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

First Annual Report of the Bellevue Hospital Visiting Committee.

It is now just a year since a number of ladies met at No. 18 West Thirty-first-street to organize a society for the purpose of visiting Bellevue Hospital, "with a view to the mental, moral, and physical improvement of the patients, and to bring about such reforms as might be practicable." Some of the assembled ladies had been earnest and faithful workers in the Sanitary Commission, and in other scenes had become familiar with sickness and want. The rest were untried in such labor, but all brought with them a hearty desire to do what they could, and a tender pity toward a class the charitable world is too apt to forget—"the paupers the City is bound to care for."

Our association entered the hospital at the invitation of the Commissioners of Charity. The wards were freely opened to us; and we would here publicly express our appreciation of the invariable courtesy of the Warden, Mr. Brennan, and the ready response of the Commissioners to our appeals for changes and reform, and in all cases the authorities of the hospital have shown their willingness to co-operate with us in our efforts to add to the comfort and welfare of the patients. Under such circumstances, it seems almost an ungracious act on our part to publish the defects in management and the abuses which we discovered; but we consider it our duty, in this, the first annual report of our work, to give a plain statement of facts in regard to what we have seen and what we have done in the hospital.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have under their charge all the criminals, all the sick and able-bodied paupers, and the larger part of the homeless children of New-York. To them is given to solve the great problem of pauperism in all its phases, and they are not free to solve it. Before them is a great army of paupers; behind them a larger army of complaining tax-payers, and it is not surprising that, when certain questions are at issue, they should consider the tax-payers more than the paupers. And here we feel that woman's work comes in. How can men, engrossed by the financial and political considerations connected with so great a charge, find the time to discover and provide for the varying wants as they daily arise in crowded hospitals and asylums, where not only the disease, but the results of the sin and crime of a vast city lie concentrated!

To the men of New-York belong the questions of finance, politics and administration, the care of the prisons, the repression and punishment of crime; and to the women of New-York belong the supervision of the kitchens and laundries, the privilege of nursing the sick, protecting the children and caring for the aged whom they may find in the institutions of the City, which is their home, and to strengthen their claim to these duties, we will now show the state in which we found Bellevue Hospital a year ago, what its condition is to-day, and what we propose to do hereafter.

Bellevue Hospital is divided into twenty-nine wards, and accommodates, on an average, 800 patients. These wards have been visited weekly by the fifty-three members of our association, and, at the monthly meetings, reports have been made of the condition of the institution in all its details. At the first meeting, after the visiting commenced, the reports were most favorable as to the cleanliness of the floors, and, generally, as to the ventilation of the wards, but the unsightly color of the sheets and clothing of the patients, led the visitors to examine the laundry. They found it a filthy, offensive place, the clothing steaming in large tubs, under the supervision of an old pauper, who, in answer to an inquiry as to the soap he used, said it was made on Blackwell's Island, but he could not produce any, as he had none. Subsequent investigation proved this to be true. The mangle was entirely out of order, and the ironing-room was fireless and deserted, and had the air of a place rarely entered.

The kitchen was then visited. It was, and still is, in an open court, at least 100 feet from the door of the hospital, and as there is neither dumb-waiter nor elevator in the main building, all the food has to be carried by hand in all weathers, to every part of the hospital. The kitchen was dark, dirty, and badly contrived. The water stood in pools on the stone flagging from want of drainage, and it lacked nearly all the conveniences necessary to so large an establishment. There was but one cook for all the patients, assisted by some of the "ten days" prisoners" from Blackwell's Island. The food was served in the rudest manner on open trenchers, and, there being no properly-organized system of delivery, it always reached the wards cold and greasy. Owing to the insufficiency of the labor employed in the kitchen and in the wards, food could only be had at certain times, and at night hot nourishment, or even hot water, could never be obtained. The quality of the general diet was of the coarsest kind, and no care was taken to make it appetizing. A special diet list was exhibited, presenting a most attractive variety of food, but apparently very few of the delicacies ever reached the patients, except raw oysters and boiled eggs.

But the remedy for these defects, in construction and management, could be so easily applied that the visitors felt that they were of minor importance in comparison to the vicious system of nursing. From almost every ward the story was the same. The nurses were, for the most part, utterly unfitted for their work, ignorant, stupid, and sometimes intemperate. Some of them had been criminals, who had entered the hospital as scrubbers or patients, and had been promoted to these posts. In the wards for women, one nurse has the charge of a ward of twenty-five patients, her only assistant a "ten days' prisoner" from the island. The position is so undesirable, the pay being low, the labor arduous and trying in the extreme, that nurses are most difficult to find, and it is not surprising that an intelligent, good woman should recoil from the work, when her only assistant is possibly a woman who has been convicted of drunkenness, or some worse crime, and who, in the striped garment of a criminal, insults, by her presence and deportment, the helpless invalids around her.

In the men's wards the number of orderlies was no greater, though the visitors reported better care of the patients. From portions of the hospital it was reported that at night one nurse had the charge of five wards, containing on an average 125 patients. Any one who has ever nursed a very sick person between the hours of 1 and 6 A. M. knows how critical those hours are apt to be, and can judge how much attention one person can give to 125 patients, lying in different rooms, and some on different floors. It was learned that the efforts of the physicians were frequently nullified by the want of proper nursing. Special diet could rarely be obtained, because there was no one appointed specially to cook it or administer it.

The two pavilions for the erysipelas and gangrene patients were in a most neglected state. This was owing to the fact that they were permitted to be occupied by vagrants on their way to Blackwell's Island who had missed the boat, and as these people were often drunken, filthy, and disorderly, the pavilions became scenes of confusion, instead of quiet resting-places for patients suffering under the most painful forms of disease. Such was the report of the condition of Bellevue Hospital, a month after the members of the association commenced their visits. These reports were made known to the Commissioners, who immediately proceed to investigate their truth. Meanwhile one member of the association was appointed to visit the laundries in the various hospitals in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and another was assigned to an examination of the kitchen departments of the same institutions, in order to report upon them, and devise plans for the improvement of those of Bellevue.

This was done, and plans, carefully drawn up, were prepared. These plans were, however, never submitted to the Commissioners, as, in the opinion of the ladies, their efficiency depended upon the introduction into the hospital of more intelligent labor. It is hoped that they may yet be adopted. Meanwhile, at our request, the Commissioners effected reforms in both laundry and kitchen, which have produced in the one clean sheets, and in the other hot dinners. A special diet kitchen was also built, and a cook appointed to it; and, under proper management, this kitchen may be productive of the greatest benefit to the patients. In the wards, more towels and basins, (one roller had been the previous allowance for towels,) brushes and combs were provided by the warden, and a more plentiful supply of garments for the sick. The pavilion wards were also renovated, and another night refuge provided for the vagrants, and, as the months passed, each report brought the cheering news of improvement in every department, excepting one, and that the most important of all—the nursing.

The visitors all agreed that little more could be done toward the improvement of the hospital while the present system of nursing existed, and they applied to the Commissioners of Charities for leave to establish a school for the training of nurses at Bellevue. This permission has been cordially granted, and the preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment of such a school, on a plan similar to those which have proved so successful in England. In this school we propose to train nurses for all the public institutions of New-York, as well as for private nursing; but, to make our school successful, it is almost indispensable that the charities and corrections of the City should be separated. The so-called "ten-days' prisoners," who perform the household labor and assist the nurses at Bellevue, are women who have been arrested for drunkenness and petty crimes, and committed for ten days' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. From motives of economy they are sent to Bellevue and the other institutions of the City to work, but as they can only be retained for ten days, they can never be properly disciplined or instructed, and are most unprofitable servants in every respect. A patient in a hospital should be surrounded as much as possible by elevating influences. At no period of life is the human heart so impressionable as during the hours of suffering. Then it is, if ever, that the sinner may be turned from the error of his ways, and the fallen and degraded led to repentance and hope. But let these victims of crime and disease hear only the accents of criminals, let them be left only to the tender mercies of the brutal, and they will rise from their beds hardened in iniquity, and more rebellious against God. We therefore wish that those criminals committed for even the smallest term of punishment on Blackwell's Island, should be confined there exclusively, as their presence in the Hospital is subversive of morality and order. And we trust that the Committee on Legislation of the State Charities Aid Association, will take up the question of the use of criminal labor at Bellevue and initiate measures for its abolition in all the institutions for the sick and helpless belonging to the City.

The work of the association has been productive of good in many ways, aside from the reforms above alluded to. Comforts, beyond what a public hospital could be expected to supply, have been carried to the patients. Hardly a week has passed that a mother has not been comforted by news of the family at home, and a father's heart gladdened by the assurance that those depending upon his labors were not suffering want from his absence. Situations have been found for those whom long illness has thrown out of employ, children have been carried to asylums suited to their tender years, desolate girls have been rescued from greater desolation, and infants have been saved from abandonment and death. Under the skillful guidance of their late President, Mrs. David Lane, the visitors have been most faithful to their self-imposed task. One rarely finds such harmony of action, and such regard to discipline in so large a corps of volunteers, all of them active, interested workers. It is a source of sincere regret to us that, owing to ill health, Mrs. Lane has been obliged to resign her position at a moment when her experience and energy could be of the utmost value. The most important work before us in the coming year is the establishment of the training-school, and we hope by Autumn to have nurses sufficient to supply all the wards in Bellevue. We are now organizing subcommittees for the two reception hospitals, one at the Park and the other on Ninety-ninth-street.

It is with a feeling of gratitude and satisfaction that we review our work during the past year. Gratitude that we have been permitted to be the instruments of gladness to so many wretched hearts—satisfaction to know that our efforts for reform have met with such success. We look forward to the future with the enthusiasm inspired by a noble cause, and in trust that our example may be followed by others in all the public institutions of the City.

Mrs. JOSEPH HOBSON, President.
Miss ROSALIE BUTLER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union.c.	85⅝	500 Erie Railroad.......	67
1600 do.........	85¾	2900 do.........	66⅞
1000 do.........	85⅝	300 do.........c.	66¾
300 do.........	85⅝	500 do.........s3.	66⅝
500 do.........	85¾	400 do.........c.	66¾
200 do.........c.	85¾	100 do.........b3.	66¾
400 do.........c.	85⅞	1700 do.........	66⅞
100 do.........c.	85⅝	200 St. Paul Pf.	78⅝
100 do.........b30.	85⅝	100 do.........b3.	78⅝
100 N.Y.C. & Hud..s3.	104⅜	300 Lake Shore........	94⅝
100 do.........	104⅜	200 Atlantic & P. Pf.....	37
200 Union Pacific......	36⅞	200 do.........	37⅛
100 do.........c.	36⅝	100 do.........	37⅛
300 Pacific Mail.........	73⅞	100 Rock Island......c.	113⅜
100 do.........	73¾	100 Ohio & Miss..........	48⅝
100 do.........s3.	73⅞	100 do.........	48⅝
100 do.........	73⅞	100 do.........c.	48⅝
100 do.........	73¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$45,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........	114¼	$15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C........	115⅛
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅛	20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.......	115⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅛		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s...........c.	93⅞	200 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	73⅞
12,000 Va. 6s, Con.........	55½	200 do.........c.	73¾
5,000 Va. 6s, Def..........	14	200 do.........s3.	73⅞
2,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July...	22¼	200 do.........	73⅞
7,000 Erie 3d..........	98	600 do.........	73⅞
2,000 Long Dock bds.	92¼	700 do.........	73⅞
3,000 H. R. 2d. S. F....	104	300 United States Ex.	77¾
1,000 C., P. & A., old.	98	100 do..bet. call.	77¼
30,000 Cen. Pac. G.bds.	102	88 American Ex........	69½
20,000 do.........	101⅝	100 Harlem..........b.c.	120
2,000 do.........	101⅝	400 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.	104⅜
13,000 Un. Pac. 1st......	86⅞	200 do.........	104⅜
1,000 do.........	87	600 Del., L. & W........	101⅜
13,000 do.........	87¼	200 do..bet. call.	101⅜
15,000 do.........	87⅛	100 Erie Railroad..b3.	66⅞
5,000 do.........b3.	87⅛	100 do..b.c..b3.	66⅞
5,000 do.........	87⅛	100 do.........	66⅞
72,000 do.........	87⅛	400 do.........	66⅞
3,000 do.........	87⅛	300 do.........	66⅞
22,000 U. P. 7s, L. G....	77½	200 do.........	66⅞
1,000 do.........	78	200 do.........	66⅞
10,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.....	76⅜	1000 do.........b60.	67¼
5,000 do.........	76⅜	1200 do.........s3.	66⅞
5,000 do.........	76¼	100 do.........b6.	66⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F., x int.....	102⅜	800 do.........	66⅞
6,000 H. & St.J.8s,C..	92¼	1500 do.........	67
1,000 C. & N. W. con., x int........	91	1600 do.........	67
		600 do.........b3.	67⅛
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st.....	91	100 do.........	67
6,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.	102	200 do.........s3.	67
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, new, x int.......	102Y	1900 do.........	67⅛
		100 do.........c.	67⅛
1,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st.	93½	100 do.........	67
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d, x int.......	73¾	6 Erie Railroad Pf..	79
		200 M., K. & T. R. b. c. c.	40⅜
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	41½	200 Mich. Cen..........	109⅛
20,000 do.........	42	100 do.........	109⅛
10,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st.	92⅜	100 do.........	109
4,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st.	102	400 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	94⅜
1,000 North Mo. 1st...	91⅜	300 do.........	94⅜
2,000 T., P. & W. 1st, W. Div., x int.....	88⅜	100 Union Pac. b. c. s3.	36⅜
		200 do.........	36⅜
5,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	80	200 Clev. & Pitts. G...	90⅜
30 Ger. Am. B., ex div.	102	200 do.........	90⅜
100 D. & H. Canal.......	118⅛	200 C. & N. W. Pf......	91⅜
400 Con. Coal.............	49	100 do....b. c. s3.	91⅜
50 do.........	48⅞	100 C. & R. I..b. c..c.	113⅛
200 do..bet. call.	49⅛	100 do.........b3.	113⅜
100 do.........	49⅛	500 do.........	113⅛
100 do.........	49⅛	100 do.........	113⅛
100 do.........	49¼	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	78⅝
200 do.........	49¼	100 do.........	78⅝
100 Mar. L. & M..b30.	22⅛	500 T., W. & W...b. c.	73⅝
1000 do.........c.	22¼	200 do.........s3.	73⅝
200 do.........	22⅛	100 At. & P. Pf. b. c. c.	37⅛
200 New Cen. Coal......	44⅛	100 do.........	37⅛
300 do..b. c..s3.	44⅜	100 do.........	37⅛
200 do.........	44⅜	100 do.........	37⅛
100 Am. Coal.......b. c.	60	500 B., H. & Erie. b. c.	9⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co....	44	200 do.........c.	9¾
100 do.........	46⅜	100 do.........b30.	9¾
100 do..bet. call.	46	600 do.........b3.	9¾
100 do.........	45⅛	900 do.........	9¾
100 do.........	45⅛	500 do.........b60.	9¾
100 do.........	45⅛	800 do.........	9¾
200 Quick. Pf..............	57	400 do.........b3.	9⅝
300 West. Un. Tel. b. c.	85¾	100 do.........b10.	9⅝
300 do.........	85⅞	200 S. L., K. C. & N. Pf. bet. call........	67⅛
100 do.........	86		
1800 do.........	86⅛	100 Chi. & Alton. b. c.	115⅛
100 do.........s3.	86	400 Ohio & M. b. c..s3.	48⅜
100 do.........	86⅛	300 do.........	48⅜
100 do.........s3.	86⅛	100 do.........b3.	48⅜
400 do.........b3.	86⅛	700 do.........s3.	48⅜
200 do.........	86⅛	200 do.........	48⅜
200 do.........	86⅛	200 do.........	48⅜
100 do.........	86⅛	800 do.........	48⅜
1600 do.........	86⅛	100 O. & Miss. Pf...b. c.	75
100 do.........s3.	86⅛	200 C., C. & Ind. C..b. c.	40⅜
200 do.........c.	86⅛	100 do.........b3.	40⅜
200 do.........	86⅛	80 do.........	40⅜
300 do.........	86⅞	200 do..bet. call.	40⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......	114⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	116⅛
		10,000 U. S. 10-40 R......	112⅛
200,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅛	25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	115⅛
50,000 do.......b3.	116⅛	50,000 do.........	115⅛
6,000 do..bet. call.	116⅛		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100 Western Union.b3.	86⅜	100 Tol. & Wab....b3.	73⅜
100 do.........s3.	86⅛	100 do.........	73⅜
200 do.........	86⅛	100 Bost., H. & E..b5.	9⅝
200 do.........b3.	86⅛	400 do.........b3.	9⅝
600 do.........	86⅛	400 do.........s3.	9⅝
500 do.........b3.	86⅛	200 do.........	9⅝
100 do.........s3.	86⅛	800 Rock Island.........	113⅜
300 do.........c.	86⅛	100 do.........b3.	113⅜
100 do.........b7.	86⅛	200 do.........c.	113⅜
200 Consolidated Coal.	49⅛	900 do.........	113⅜
100 do.........	49⅛	500 do.........	113⅜
300 do.........	49	100 do.........c.	113⅜
600 N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅜	600 do.........	114
200 do.........	104⅜	200 do.........b3.	114
200 do.........	104⅜	600 do.........	114⅛
100 do.........s3.	104⅜	100 do.........	114
100 do.........b3.	104⅜	100 do.........c.	113⅜
300 Pacific Mail.........	72⅞	100 Rock Island.........	114
100 do.........	72⅞	100 do.........b10.	114
700 do.........	72⅞	100 do.........	113⅞
100 do.........s3.	72⅞	500 do.........	113⅞
100 do.........	72⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.....s3.	48⅜
100 do.........c.	72⅞	300 do.........b3.	48⅜
1100 do.........	72⅞	300 do.........	48⅜
100 do.........	72⅞	200 do.........	48⅜
200 do.........	72⅞	1100 do.........	48⅜
100 Erie Railroad..b3.	67⅛	200 do.........	48⅜
100 do.........s3.	67⅛	200 do.........s3.	48⅜
100 do.........	67⅛	200 C., C. & I. C..........	40⅜
900 do.........	67⅛	700 do.........	40⅜
700 do.........	67	200 Atlantic & P. Pf....	36⅞
400 do.........	67	100 do.........s3.	36⅞
400 do.........	67	100 do.........	36⅞
200 do.........s3.	66⅞	300 do.........	36⅞
500 do.........	66⅞	100 do.........b3.	37
1900 do.........	67⅛	400 do.........b3.	36⅞
200 do.........	67⅛	200 do.........	36⅞
300 Union Pacific..b3.	36⅜	1500 Lake Shore........	95⅛
200 do.........	36⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Con. Coal of Md....	48⅜	90 C., Cin., C. & Ind..	91
100 do...b. c. b3.	49	10 do..bet. call.	91⅛
160 Md. Coal Co.......	22⅛	50 do............	91
100 do............	22⅜	18 N. J. Central......	105
200 NewCen.C'lCo.b.c.	44⅜	100 do............	105⅛
400 American Coal....	60	200 Chic. & R. I..b. c.	113⅜
100 Mariposa Pref.b.c.	2	200 do.........s3.	113⅜
100 Mar. L. & M. Pf..	22	100 do.........b3.	113⅜
200 W. U. Tel..b. c. s3.	86⅛	100 do............	113⅜
700 do............	86⅛	100 do.........s3.	113⅜
2200 do............	86⅛	500 Del., Lack. & W..	102
100 do.........b3.	86⅜	200 do............	101⅞
500 do.........s3.	86⅜	30 do............	101⅞
500 do............	86⅜	20 do..bet. call.	102⅛
6 Adams Express...	98½	100 do............	102
20 American Ex.....	69⅜	100 Bos., H. & E. b. c.	9⅝
60 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91	11 Pitts., Ft.W.&C.G.	93⅝
100 do...b. c. b3.	91⅛	50 do............	93⅜
300 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	72⅝	15 Chic. & Alton....	115⅛
200 do..bet. call.	72⅛	21 do............	115⅛
800 do............	72⅝	50 Chic. & Alton Pf.	118
500 do.........b3.	72⅜	200 Chic., Bur. & Q. b. c.	119⅜
100 do.........b3.	72⅝	10 Morris & Essex..	91⅛
300 N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c.	104⅜	100 N. Y., N. H. & H....bet. call. s3.	142
200 Erie Railroad.b. c.	67⅛		
400 Harlem Railroad..	120	100 Ohio & M. b. c. b3.	48⅜
400 Un. Pacific...b. c.	36	600 do............	48⅜
100 L. S. & M. S.b.c.b3.	94⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf..	75
300 do............	94⅜	600 H. & St. Joseph..	47⅜
500 do............	94⅜	100 Col., C. & Ind. C..	40⅜
100 do............	94⅜	100 do. bet. call. c.	40⅜
52 Cleve. & P. G. b. c.	92⅜	200 do............	40⅜
100 At. & Pac Pf.b. c.	36⅝		

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

300 Consol. Coal.......	49	600 Erie Railroad.....	67
100 New Cen. Coal.s3.	44⅜	1400 do............	67⅛
500 do............	44⅜	1400 do.........b3.	67⅛
200 do............	44⅜	400 do............	67⅛
100 do............	44⅜	300 do............	67⅛
200 Maryland Coal....	23⅜	300 do.........s3.	67⅛
500 Pacific Mail.......	73	200 do.........b3.	67⅛
100 do............	72⅞	8000 do............	67⅛
100 Western Union...	86⅜	4900 do............	67⅛
500 do.........b3.	86⅛	100 Erie R. Pf.....b3.	80
500 do............	86⅛	50 Lake Shore.........	94⅝
900 do............	86⅜	100 Rock Island...b3.	113⅜
2400 do............	86⅜	800 do............	113⅜
500 do.........b3.	86⅛	300 C., C. & I. C.......	40⅛
200 do.........b3.	86⅜	200 do............	40⅜
200 do.........b3.	86⅜	100 do............	40½
500 do............	85⅞	600 Boston, H. & Erie.	9⅝
1600 do............	86⅜	200 do.........b10.	9⅜
1000 do............	87	500 do.........b6.	9⅜
200 Adams Express...	99⅛	900 do............	9⅜
200 do............	99	100 do.........s3.	9⅜
100 United States Ex.	78	300 do............	9⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅜	300 do............	10
300 do............	104⅜	500 do............	9⅜
100 North-western Pf.	91⅛	100 do.........b3.	9⅛
100 do.........s20.	91⅜	1800 do.........b3.	10
400 Ohio & Miss.. b3.	48⅜	300 do............	10
1200 do............	48⅜	20 Ohio & Miss. Pf...	74⅜
100 do.........s4.	48⅛	29 do............	75
600 do.........b3.	48⅜	25 N. Y., N. H. & H.	142⅛
600 do............	48⅜	900 Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	36⅜
500 do............	48⅜	200 do............	36⅜
200 Kansas & Texas..	40⅛	200 do............	36⅜
100 St. Paul.......b10.	53⅜		

SATURDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The 1st of February schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as telegraphed from Washington this afternoon, shows an increase of the Principal of the Public Debt since Jan. 1 of $406,243, leaving the entire reduction, under the present Administration, since March 4, 1869, the sum of $362,804,668.

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES—FEB. 1.

	March 4, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1873.
Funded stocks, (gold)......	$2,107,846,1?0	$1,755,016,000
Yearly interest charge.....	$124,255,350	$101,215,272
Reduction of principal......		351,830,150
Relief to yearly interest......		$23,040,078

TREASURY CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &C.

	March 4, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1873.
Greenbacks........	$356,021,073	$358,088,133
Fractional currency........	38,781,547	46,057,694
Gold notes........	28,755,500	24,248,500
Three ₰ cents........	57,140,000	1,930,000
Four ₰ cents........		678,000
Navy pension fund........	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past-due demands........	6,422,464	3,533,420
Accrued interest........	35,071,255	27,448,887
In gross........	$533,244,899	$475,992,639
Less gold in the Treasury..	98,744,261	62,342,604
Balance........	$434,470,638	$413,640,035
Less notes in the Treasury..	16,853,529	7,007,454
Balance unfunded........	$417,617,100	$406,642,581
Decrease in unfunded debt........		10,974,518
Decrease in funded stocks........		351,830,150
Decrease since March 4, 1869........		$362,804,668

On the Gold Notes average, the Bank return this Afternoon shows the effect of the heavy shipment of Gold of last Saturday after the previous averages were made up. The difference is $1,759,500 less than on the last return. The Greenbacks are down $171,900. The general line of Deposits is $497,700. The Loans and Discounts have been increased $4,720,500; and as this is not all shown on the Deposits, it may be that the Country Banks have been accommodated with Discounts, and the proceeds sent out in National Bank Notes, which are less abundant here than a week or two ago. In the surplus of Lawful Money, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) over the required 25 ₰ cent. to Deposits and Circulation, the Banks are less strong than last week by about $2,000,000. The present surplus is $3,200,000.

Money is fairly comfortable to mercantile dealers at Bank at 7 ₰ cent.; but to the Stock Exchange, the rate at the close of the week was 7 ₰ cent. Gold Interest, with exceptions at 7 ₰ cent. Currency, and late today below this figure.

A large movement in three or four favorite speculative Stocks has partially increased the demand from the Brokers, although some of them have been borrowing 60 days' Exchange on London in large blocks, sensibly reducing the stiffness in Gold manifested earlier in the week. The rates of Exchange are also a fraction easier.

The Public Funds of the United States closed firm this Afternoon, but not at the very highest points of the week, owing to the sales of Gold at 113¼@113½ ₰ cent., as against 113¾@113⅞ through the business of Friday. The Coupon 5-20s of 1867 are 116⅛@116⅜ ₰ cent. The Registered 10-40s sold today, ex March Interest, at 112⅛ ₰ cent. The New 5 ₰ cents sold, ex February Coupon, at 113⅛@113⅜ ₰ cent., or ⅛@⅛ above the price of Gold.

The following are the closing quotations on the Share list, as well as Gold and the Public Funds, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Saturday hour for shutting up the Stock Exchange and Gold Room. The speculation on the Exchange, to-day, ran strongly in favor of Western Telegraph, Rock Island, Erie, and Delaware and Lackawanna, while Pacific Mail and Lake Shore were weaker, and Ohios and New-York Central steady. In the First Mortgages of the Union Pacific there was a large business at a further recovery to 87⅛@87¼ ₰ cent.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 1.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s...........	115⅛	*113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	116⅜	116
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	116⅜	116⅛
American Gold................	113⅞	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days.......	109⅛	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	104⅜	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island.......	113⅛	113⅜
North-west Common...........	82⅜	82⅛
Pacific Mail...................	73⅛	72⅞
St. Paul Preferred..............	78⅛	78⅛
St. Paul Common..............	53⅜	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi...........	48⅛	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph.......	85⅜	87
Erie..........................	66⅜	67⅛
Union Pacific..................	35⅛	36⅛
Lake Shore....................	94⅛	94⅛
C., C., and Indiana Central.....	40⅛	40⅛
Toledo and Wabash............	73⅜	73⅜
North-west Preferred..........	91⅛	91⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph........	48⅛	48
Atlantic and Pacific............	36⅛	36⅜

*Ex 1⅛ ₰ cent. Coupon.

THE NATIONAL BANKS—STATEMENT OF DEC. 27, 1872.

	Oct. 3, 1872.	Dec. 27, 1872.
Capital paid in............	$479,629,174	$478,176,252
Surplus fund............	110,257,516	110,830,107
Profits unappropriated............	46,623,784	56,106,807
National circulation............	333,497,027	332,649,758
Old local circulation............	1,567,143	1,511,396
Individual deposits............	613,290,671	592,311,460
U. S. deposits............	7,653,772	7,633,765
U. S. disbursing offices............	4,563,863	4,794,140
Due to national banks............	110,047,347	124,110,631
To other banks and bankers, &c............	48,526,831	49,327,864
Total liabilities............	$1,755,857,098	$1,757,452,180
Loans and discounts............	$872,520,104	$873,755,846
U. S. stock for circulation..	382,046,400	380,342,250
Other U. S. funds............	27,622,300	28,078,200
Legal-tender money............	121,122,851	121,618,686
Gold and silver............	10,229,756	18,997,782
Due from national banks...	115,203,864	127,969,194
Due from other banks.......	12,976,398	11,673,893
Bills of national banks.......	15,734,098	18,836,443
Real estate............	32,276,498	32,599,348
Stocks and mortgages........	23,533,151	22,999,631
Cash items for Cl'ing-house.	124,953,099	103,626,174
Miscellaneous............	17,638,209	19,563,831
Total resources............	$1,755,857,098	$1,757,452,180

The Republic Insurance Company pays a Dividend of *Three and One-half ₰ Cent.*

Messrs. Jameson, Smith, & Cotting pay the past-due Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

The National Bank of the Republic has declared a Dividend of *Four ₰ Cent.*, payable Feb. 10.

The comparative strength of movement in October and December may be thus stated:

	Oct. 3.	Dec. 27.
Deposits in gross............	$612,290,671	$592,311,460
Less clearing items............	124,953,099	103,626,174
Net deposits............	$488,337,572	$488,685,286
Net to banks............	31,393,636	34,086,408
To Treasury............	12,417,605	12,427,905
Circulation............	333,497,027	332,649,758
Demand in liabilities......	$865,645,840	$867,858,357
Gold and greenbacks............	131,352,607	140,616,470
Pro rata............	15.18 ₰ ct.	15.21 ₰ ct.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT.

FUNDED LOAN.

PRINCIPAL redeemable at par after 1st May, 1881, in United States Gold Coin of the present standard; interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, and both Principal and Interest exempt from taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local Authority.

AS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JULY 14, 1870, AND JAN. 20, 1871.

The Proceeds of these Bonds are to be applied to the Redemption and Cancellation of United States Five-Twenty Bonds; as provided in said acts.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining Five per cent. Bonds of the Funded Loan of the United States; the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES 5s OF 1881,

Issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in Five-twenty Bonds of any issue.

The Bonds now offered ARE ALL THAT REMAIN OF THE $500,000,000 FIVE PER CENTS. AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination intrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America which practically insure the placing of the entire amount and the REDEMPTION OF $300,000,000 OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, AFTER WHICH ONLY FOUR AND ONE-HALF AND FOUR PER CENT. BONDS WILL REMAIN FOR HOLDERS OF FIVE-TWENTIES DECLINING THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE FOR FIVE PER CENTS.

The Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The Registered Bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of denominations of $20,000 and $50,000, Interest, PAYABLE QUARTERLY, will commence from 1st of February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873.

The Bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury Checks for interest thereon will be sent from Washington to the Post-office address of the holder, in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment in gold will be made as follows:

5 Per Cent. - - On Application.
5 Per Cent. - - On Allotment.
40 Per Cent. - - On May 1.
50 Per Cent, - - On June 1.

When preferred, the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds.

Interest at 5 per cent. (gold) per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments.

Payment in Five-twenties will be made by exchanging Bond for Bond, interest being adjusted to Feb. 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent. in such cases will be returned upon receipt of the Five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application.

The Books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the *4th inst., and remain open until the evening of the 7th inst.*, and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts (scrip) will be given for the deposits. The Bonds will be furnished at as early a date as practicable against corresponding amounts of Five-twenty Bonds or payment in full.

Should the allotment of Bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired we will furnish the coin (without commission) and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price, any Bonds of United States other than Five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Applications will also be received by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE & CO., HENRY CLEWS & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., FIRST NATIONAL and FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS, from whom the forms may be procured.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

The Produce Exchange.

The amended section of the by-laws of the Produce Exchange, which raises the initiation fee from $300 to $500, went into effect yesterday. The applications for membership during the past month were very numerous, 474 new members having been enrolled.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE, OF OVER $15,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FINE TABLE CUTLERY, at store No. 18 John-st., commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily till all is sold. The above stock consists, in part, of elegant tea sets, urns, centre-pieces, cake-baskets, castors, card-receivers, ice-pitchers, salvers, goblets, mugs, vases, forks, and spoons, and a great variety of fine cutlery, and other goods too numerous to mention, all of which are guaranteed of the best quality, and from well-known manufacturers.

This being a peremptory sale to close the business, every article will be sold to the highest bidder.

Fixtures of store for sale.

By order of L. BOWEN, Trustee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY! Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway, Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS. "Special Safe Offer." Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for Information, Circulars, and Price Lists. GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "Special Safe Offer." Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS., No. 27 Union-square. First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV. Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos. BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300. Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS. SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

LEO AND LOTOS.—THE GEMS FROM this immensely-successful Drama as sung at Niblo's: "I Love Thee," song, 50 cents; "The Butterfly Song," 40 cents; "I Love Thee," the admired duet," 60 cents; "Oh, My Lost Love," song, 40 cents; "Leo March," 50 cents; "Lotos Galop," 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union-square.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano for sale at BATTERSON'S storage rooms, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. City makers; fully warranted, rich tone, round corners, carved legs, serpentine moldings, nearly new; is a beautiful instrument; cost $650; price $265, cash; will be boxed for shipping if required.

A FIRST-CLASS CONTRALTO OF rich and powerful voice and competent reader is open to engagement, with best professional City reference; also, on reasonable terms, a robust tenor, who has had long City experience as a precentor. Please address Box No. 9?7 Post-office.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons,) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A PROFESSOR OF PIANO, FROM the Paris Conservatory of Music, with his wife, also a superior teacher, would like to give, in an American family, lessons on piano as a compensation for their partial board; references exchanged. Address L., box No. 5,538 Post-office.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 43 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE PUpils on the piano; $10 per term; especial attention given to beginners. No. 138 West 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, TO do cooking, or general house-work; is a neat, industrious, and economical servant, a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman from England as cook in a private family or private boarding-house; City reference. Call early on Monday at No. 158 3d-av., near 16th-st.

LADY'S-MAID.—A YOUNG LADY AS lady's-maid, in the City; no objections to go South or to Europe, or as children's-maid; would instruct them and do plain sewing; also, assist with the chamber-work; best references given. Apply at No. 5 East 18th-st.

NURSE.—AS WET NURSE, BY A RESPECTable young woman in a genteel family, just having lost her child. Apply or address Katerine, drug-store, No. 329 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman from England as seamstress and to do a little chamber-work; can cut and fit well and make all kinds of children's clothing; City reference. Call at No. 173 3d-av., near 16th-st., on Monday.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, capable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and as a generally useful man; is intelligent, respectful and reliable; best references given. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORed coachman who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 114 West 52d-st.

FARMER.—BY A MAN AND HIS TWO sons; competent in every respect to fill a good position; or would work a farm on shares. Address Farmer, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A married man, as first-class gardener and florist; has six years' good reference. Address H. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 503 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or on a gentleman's place; is a good coachman and groom, can milk, wait on table, tend furnaces; is willing and obliging; or to work on a farm, or as night watchman; good reference from last employer. Call for three days at No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY WANTED IN AN OFFICE TO correspond; must be a plain and rapid penman, quick to understand, and possess order, method, and thoroughness in her work; a good grammarian, capable of revising manuscript, preferred. Give age, experience, (if any,) salary expected, references, and address BOOKSELLER, Box No. 5,573, Post-office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
S. B. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

A. L. BATTERSON'S FURNITURE Storage Establishment, Nos. 681 and 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; best in the City. Pianos, furniture, baggage, and all kinds of goods taken on storage at moderate rates; best references. Furniture removed by experienced men, and large wagons for removal of furniture, pianos, &c., in City or country. N. B.—Furniture, pianos, &c., boxed for shipping.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and name of E. OBERMEYER & BROTHER, manufacturing jewelers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.

The business will be continued by Mr. HENRY OBERMEYER, at No. 58 Nassau-st.

ERNST OBERMEYER.
HENRY OBERMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

No. 703 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives notice that the copartnership heretofore existing between him and Frederick Welteck under the name or style of MILLER & WELTECK, is dissolved.

JOHN H. MILLER.

PERSONAL.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STRAYED—Left home on Saturday morning, Nov. 9, 1872, JAMES ROONEY, aged eleven years; small stature, brown black eyes, dark hair, blue scar on his left cheek, under the eye; water-proof waist, pepper and salt pants and jacket, soft blue cloth hat and boots. Any information tending to his recovery will receive the above reward by addressing his parents, No. 125 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—FOR sale, the wood and willow-ware business of the late Harvey G. Law. The best of reasons for selling. Apply on the premises to S. J. SHERMAN, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Fulton-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer during the week, commencing FEB. 3, the balance of our stock in the following goods:

EVENING SILKS.—In all the finest and most delicate shades and tints ever offered in this market.

COSTUMES.—Handsomely made and trimmed COSTUMES in SILKS, VELOURS, POPLINS, ALPACAS, and other WINTER GOODS can be bought at less than the ACTUAL COST OF MAKING AND TRIMMING.

CLOAKS.—To close out our WINTER STOCK we have MARKED DOWN our assortment of CLOAKS SO LOW that in many instances LESS THAN HALF COST WILL BE REALIZED. The stock includes Cape Basques, with postilion back; Cape Sacques, with or without hoods; Cape Sacques, with fur trimmings, very rich; Sacques and Basques in fine cloths of every desirable shade and color, both plain and richly embroidered; Opera and Evening Cloaks in Cashmere and Silk; and a general assortment of Capes, Basques, Sacques, &c., &c., both imported and of our own manufacture.

BOYS' SUITS in every style, much reduced in price, suitable for SCHOOL WEAR or DRESS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST. GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Request attention to their very large and extensive

Suit Department.

Viz: Rich Paris-made BLACK SILK SUITS, elegantly embroidered, at $100, value $200; $125, value $250; $150, value $275.

An elegant stock of BLACK CASHMERE MOURNING SUITS, $25 each, upward.

LADIES' MOHAIR SUITS, choice colors, $16 to $25.

They have also added the last of their importations of LONDON-MADE REAL SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, $35, $45 and $55 each, upward; about one-half the prices of last Fall.

A magnificent stock of LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES AND EMBROIDERED GOODS in every variety.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING. WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, WEDDING OUTFITS, on hand, or made TO ORDER AT THREE DAYS' NOTICE.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, splendid stock just received.

PARIS-MADE FLOWERS, ELEGANT GARNITURES for robes from $5 each, upward.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

They also announce their FIRST OPENING of SPRING SILKS, among which will be found a large line of JAPANESE SILKS at 50c. per yard; JAPANESE POPLINS at 25c.

COLORED POULT DE SOIE, COLORED GROS GRAINS, COLORED TAFFETAS, DRESS SATINS, an immense stock of BLACK SILKS, at lower prices than ever before offered.

Special attention is requested to their DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, under superior management, in which orders for MOURNING, as well as PARTY, BALL, and WEDDING COSTUMES, are executed in from one to three days' notice, in styles equal, if not superior, to any foreign production. CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will offer on Monday, Feb. 3, an immense stock of

Upholstery Goods.

VIZ: ELEGANT BROCATELLES, 54 INCHES WIDE, only $7 per yard.

Very BEST QUALITY TRIPLE-WIDTH SATIN DAMASKS, all silk, only $4 per yard. DITTO, TRIPLE WIDTH, with linen or cotton back, $2. Very rich BROCHA FIGURED SATIN DAMASK, $15, formerly $35.

FRENCH TAPESTRIES, splendid qualities, medallion patterns, only $12, recently $18.

STRIPED TERRYS, double width, very handsome, $1 25, together with every variety of SATINES, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, GUIPURE DITTO, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &C., at proportionately low prices.

They have also made large additions of NOVELTIES to the CARPET STOCK, consisting of Paris-quality MOQUETTES, WILTONS, BRUSSELS, 3-PLY SUPERFINE INGRAIN, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, RUGS,

AT PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

Also,

YARD-WIDE HOUSEHOLD LINEN, 25c. per yard upward.

SCOTCH AND BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, all widths.

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, at largely-reduced prices.

HUCKABACK TOWELS, $1 50 per yard upward.

DAMASK NAPKINS, $1 per dozen upward.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, &c.,

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, offering unusual inducements to housekeepers to supply their wants.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 3, in their

BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT,

100 pieces BLACK BONNET SATIN FINISH, $2, $2 25, and upward.

500 pieces JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S FAMILY SILK, 25 inch CACHEMIRE finish, at prices from $2.

After several years' test of the above, we recommend them as the

CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE BLACK SILKS EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

All other highly approved makes at VERY POPULAR PRICES.

Viz.:—GUINET DRAP DE FRANCE, $1 62½, $1 75, $2.

BELLON GROS GRAIN, $2, $2 25, $2 50.

PONCET CACHEMIRE, $2 50 and $3.

MACON'S SATIN FINISH, $2 25 and $2 50.

GOURD'S CACHEMIRE, $2 and $2 25.

We permit only the recommendation of those brands which have proved satisfactory, and do not hesitate to warrant in every case entire satisfaction.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

PROPOSALS.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received as above until MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., for the supply of 15,000 tons, more or less, best Lackawanna coal, as required for use of road, for current year, mostly grate and egg, delivered F. O. B., on cars at Carbondale, Honesdale or Hawley, in about equal proportions monthly. Also, for supply of 2,000 tons, more or less, best Lehigh lump for foundry use, to be delivered at Long Dock, Jersey City, Scranton or Carbondale, Penn., and Waverley, N. Y., in about equal quantities monthly as required.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until Feb. 10, prox., for the supply of fifteen tons of best Cop Waste, Machined Cop, and Standard Machinery Waste, per month, more or less, for current year, to be delivered at Jersey City Shops, or shipped at foot of Duane-st., New-York, as required for use. Samples must accompany bids in all cases.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

DRY GOODS.

Bradbury Bros.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
one door from Bleecker-st.

As per our circular and previous advertisement, we shall continue, the coming week, our

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.

BROCHE SATINES, 25c. per yard.
Less than half price.
32-inch SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, 37½c.
Former price, 87½c.
Superb quality ALL-WOOL SATINES, 25c.
Sold before at 60c.
SILK AND WOOL VELOURS, 75c.
Reduced from $1 25.
BLACK SILKS from $1 to $3.
COLORED SATINS, $1 to $1 25.
STRIPED SILKS, $1, reduced from $1 50.
Also, LINENS, HOUSE-KEEPERS' GOODS,
LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

At unapproachable prices. Our sale does not comprise only of Fall and Winter Goods, but we offer our entire STOCK OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR SPRING WEAR, on which, a saving of fully 25 PER CENT. CAN BE MADE BY BUYING NOW.

An inspection is all we ask.

BRADBURY BROS.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, 3D OF FEBRUARY.

In order to reduce their stock, and make room for Spring purchases, are now offering EVERY

EVERY DEPARTMENT

of their business at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Their inventory comprises a complete assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING GOODS, and INFANTS' CLOTHING, DRESS AND UNDER-WEAR, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WATER-PROOFS and OPERA WRAPS, HOSIERY of all descriptions and makes, BOUDINIER KID GLOVES, PLAIN, LACE, and INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMING LACES and EMBROIDERIES of all kinds and qualities, FRINGES and other TRIMMINGS.

MOURNING GOODS in every variety. CAMEL'S-HAIR, and DRAP D'ETE POLONAISES, black and colored, made and unmade; and a large lot of

FURS,

all of which will be sold at very much less than the cost price. Their stock is larger than they expected, and must be sold at any sacrifice.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

SPRING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 3, a Select Line of

Figured Cambrics,
Figured Baptiste, Percales,
Bordered Cretons, for Suits,
French and English Prints,
White Stripe Satteens,
Plain and Embroidered Piques,
&c., &c.

Broadway, cor. 19th-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LINENS! LINENS!

IRISH FRONTING LINENS, at 40c., 50c., 62½c., and 80c. per yard.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, at 35c., 40c., 50c., and 37½c. per yard.

TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS.

7-4 LOOM DAMASKS at 30, 35, 37½ and 40 cents per yard.

7-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS at 50, 55, 62½, 70 and 75 cents per yard.

8-4 LOOM DAMASKS at 45 to 62½ cents per yard.

8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS at 75 cents to $1 10 per yard.

8-4 EXTRA HEAVY BARNSLEY DAMASKS from 90 cents to $1 45.

4-8 LINEN NAPKINS at 85c., 90c., $1 10 to $1 50 per dozen.

5-4 LINEN NAPKINS at $1 25 to $2 25 per dozen.

4-8 LINEN DOYLIES at 55, 60, 62½, 70 cents to $1 per dozen.

SCOTCH HUCK TOWELS, ALL LINEN, from $1 25 to $3 50 per dozen.

SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLINS, only 18c. per yard.

WAMSUTTA MILLS MUSLINS, only 18c. per yard.

UTICA MILLS MUSLINS, only 18c. per yard.

LONSDALE MILLS MUSLINS, only 16c. per yard.

HILL'S SEMPER IDEM MUSLINS, only 16c. per yard.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM MUSLINS, only 16c. per yard.

POCASSET F. F., extra heavy, only 12½c. per yard.

CHAPMAN C, extra fine, only 12½c. per yard.

ATLANTIC SHEETINGS, at 12½, 13½, and 14 cents per yard.

PEPPERELL MILLS FINE SHEETINGS, at 12½, 13½, and 14 cents per yard.

5-4 SHEETINGS at 30, 35, and 37½ cents per yard.

9-4 SHEETINGS, at 32½, 38, and 40 cents per yard.

10-4 SHEETINGS, at 35, 38 to 45 cents per yard.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

CLOSING SALE

Black Dress Goods.

An immense stock of the most desirable textures.

HANDSOME ALPACAS........................25 cents.
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY....................50 cents.

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

LAUNDRIES.

BRANCH NEW-YORK LAUNDRY.—Collars and cuffs a specialty. Gentlemen desiring to have their linen done up in the best manner should have it accommodated at Branch New-York Laundry, No. 148 East 50th-st. Orders received at No. 2 Brevoort-place, East 10th-st., and No. 309 West 23d-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 200 miles, from Bloomington to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly laid, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Peoria, 200½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established speed. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving for 1872 an income of $2,000,000 over 1871. Net earnings from this part of the line alone are fifteen times sufficient to respond promptly to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that Bonds can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and commands important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections substantially under same control, with power in intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 200 miles are completed, and 95 more are graded.

While the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 6-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing special security for all investors. As an investment they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are issued per cent., gold, $1,000 each, and are payable same specie, at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Prices, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

Acceptable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$500,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Prices, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 BROAD-ST.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHAMA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,544	2,626	2,634	177	165
2,454	2,494	2,559	2,085	1,701	2,053
1,588	673	149	1,849	668	1,382
1,667	1,727	1,887	2,215	1,897	2,174
849	1,276	529	110	1,507	67
797	1,882	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
340	2,338	1,102	615	814	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873.
—New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

(Signed.)
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
ELISHA ATKINS,
Trustees.

Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
of DREXEL, MORGAN & Co.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON (Limited). Bonds, Gold Bought and sold on Commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA For sale by

BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st, New-York.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and assessment for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proxime.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 8, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Northwestern Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 42d-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced Railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

SCRIP DIVIDEND WANTED.

Full price, paid by
MARQUAND, HILL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL EXECUTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

WE HAVE AT APPLICATIONS, ON improved city property, for two sums of $4,500, one of $17,000 and one of $25,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1873.

The Board of Managers have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York on and after Saturday, Feb. 1.

The transfer-books are now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, Feb. 5.

By order of the Board,
JAMES C. HABTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
VERMILYE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER.
Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1873.

DIVIDEND NO. 7 OF SIX (6) DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable to stockholders on and after 1st February next at the office of the Company, No. 606 Grand-st.
The transfer-books will be opened 5d February.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 30, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable on demand to the shareholders as registered of this date.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 38.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company.
JAMES F. SECOR, President.

OFFICE PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THIS Company will be paid by Messrs. Norton, Blatchford & Co., No. 41 Broad-st., and by Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., London.
EK. NORTON, President.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 14 BROAD-ST.

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 10 proximo, till which date the transfer books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK

ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.--THE 39TH DIVIDEND

of this Bank, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be credited to the depositors thereof, on and after Feb. 1, and draw interest thereafter as capital. Money deposited up to the 10th of February will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

N. B.—This Bank has paid 117 PER CENT. IN 19 YEARS on all deposits over THREE DOLLARS.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BICKETT, Thursday, Feb. 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line.
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 7 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only).....Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,)..Feb. 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME—No. 1 Montgomery Heights, brow of Palisades; scenery unequalled; new French-roof villa; turrets, bay windows, double piazzas; 20 magnificent rooms; every City convenience, in sight of and within ten minutes of six ferries. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Courthouse, Jersey City Heights.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS French-roof houses, $4,000 to $12,000; also, cottages, $1,200 to $4,000; good locations; convenient to ferries. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REMOVAL.

JOHN McCLAVE

HAS
Removed his real estate office
FROM NO. 44 TO NO. 1 PINE-ST.,
One door from Broadway.

EAST 54TH-ST., NO. 6.—A DESIRABLE Elfour-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet front, lot 92x100, with stable; price very low. Also, Nos. 1 East 62d-st., 15 and 24 East 97th-st., 9 and 69 West 57th-st., 20 and 41 West 56th-st., 13 East 54th-st., 10 and 16 West 53d-st., 1 and 5 East 53d-st., 6, 15, 22, and 65 West 52d-st., 5 and 14 East 45th-st., 24 West 47th-st., 11 East 41st-st., and 73 West 36th-st., $30,000 to $80,000 upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-WEST CORNER 79TH-st., Madison-av., very pretty.....$35,000
No. 2 s. d. 82d-st., 4 s. b. and s. each..... 13,000
361 East 62d-st., 3 s brick..... 11,000
27-29 E. 65th-st., 4-s., b. s, handsomely finished.. 30,000
22 to 30 E. 84th-st., heavy Busenavista fronts, extra cabinet finish, wall and pier glasses and cornices..... 45,000
Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, on premises, or No. 350 East 62d-st.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR-BUILT, elegantly-finished corner house, four-story, high-stoop, three rooms deep, with a perpetual right to space and side windows, unsurpassed location, overlooking Central Park. No. 1 East 62d-st., can be bought for $15,000 less than same can now be duplicated for. The new furniture can be had if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or at the house.

BUILDING LOTS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—32d-st., near 11th-av. and Erie Ferry, 160x100; suitable for coal, lumber, ware-houses, factories, and any business connected with trade, &c.; also, same estate, 8 x100 feet, for sale reasonably. West 48th-st., overlooking the Hudson, and convenient to Grand Boulevard.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A—GRAMERCY PARK.—FINE FAMily residence, and six-stalled stable, on 19th-st.; lot 20x200, house 20x50, with dining-room and pantry extension, 105 feet; four story, high stoop, stone-soundly built, and in complete repair; price for house, stable, and grounds in fee, only $75,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—TWO 4-STORY B. S. H. S. FURnished houses, 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. (first-class); 1 4-story s. h. b. s., in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 1 in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 1 in Madison-av., below 34th-st., very cheap; 1 in 36th-st., near Broadway; 1 4-story h. b. s. house on 7th-av., below 23d-st.; 1 4-story h. b. s. in 23d-st., near 9th-av. Inquire, S. B. MERRILL & CO.,
No. 64 West 33d-st.

A DESIRABLE WELL-PLANNED four-story high-stoop modern brown-stone dwelling, 22x57; lot 100 feet 6 inches on 54th-av. Columbia College leasehold; ground rent $238. For sale low. Furnished or unfurnished.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—PARK-ROW PROPERTY, NOS. 11 to 15 Park-row, known as the New-York Express Buildings; 35x106 feet; the best location in New-York for bank, fire or life insurance company, or office purposes. Will be the corner if Ann-st. is widened as contemplated.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

A FINE HALF BLOCK OF LOTS, EXtending from 6th to Madison-av., seventeen lots south of 70th-st., for sale at a bargain; also the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park, and 5th to 10th-st., and 11th avs. Boulevard, 59th to 190th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A CHARMING LOCATION, 87TH-ST., (Murray Hill,) near Park-av.—A well-planned, comfortably-arranged, medium size four-story brown-stone handsomely frescoed residence; possession immediately; a low price and easy terms of payment.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A choice corner plot of lots; price and terms very favorable. Also the finest corner plots, and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BASEment and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on West 56th-st., near 5th-av., full size, in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ESTATE OF 160 ACRES IN Westchester County, seven miles from Harlem Bridge, containing valuable improvements and possessing great advantages for a present residence, or immediate and most profitable investment. Full particulars and maps of
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES OF land at Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County, two and one-half miles north of Tarrytown, on the line of the New-York and Boston Railroad. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,980 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, islands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RAVENSWOOD—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID House with twenty-four lots, with a river front of 100 feet; for sale low. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—Modern improvements, unfailing stream; three minutes from all trains and harbor; price $7,000. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.; HEALTHY location; ten residences, from $3,000 to $30,000; easy terms. B. F. SMALL, owner, No. 111 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET.—LODGES intending to change their location are invited to examine the new, very elegant, commodious and appropriately-furnished rooms at No. 117 West 23d-st., over Bryant's Minstrels. The janitor will attend to exhibit them daily from 9 to 10 and 4 to 5 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to
N. LE BRUN, Architect,
No. 23 Union-square.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to
McCLAVE BROS.,
11th-av. and 22d-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—For a term of years, the fine brown-stone house No. 13 East 14th-st., adjoining Chickering's. For particulars inquire of
E. S. BOOTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A—WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 8TH and 9th avs., four-story, English basement house, fully furnished, nicely frescoed, in perfect order, all improvements. Will be let cheap to a family of adults only; owner going to Europe.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR-STORY stone house, very near 5th-av., 22x57, 04, built by owner, and never before offered to rent, will be rented to a private family, furnished or unfurnished; possession before 1st May, if desired.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES NEAR 5TH-av., at 28th, 29th, 49th, and 51st sts.; fronting Central Park; 5th-av., at 48th st.; Madison-av., at 27th and 53d sts., and several others at reasonable rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—FURNISHED HOUSES—AT 24TH, 32d, 49th, and 57th sts., near 5th-av.; on Murray Hill, near Park and Madison avs., at 40th and 48th sts., and others. Very reasonable terms.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes to Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 120 Broadway.

TO LET, AT EATONTOWN, NEAR LONG Branch, nicely-furnished house, for season or year. Address LEXINGTON, *Times* West Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

NO. 27 IRVING-PLACE—AT MODERate rent, to a good tenant. For parmies, terms, &c., apply in writing to W. B. ROSS, No. 33 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts., to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—No. 153 Columbia-st., three-story, high-basement house; very convenient for a party doing business in New-York; only $18,000, to close an estate. Apply to A. O. READ, No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—For sale or lease 100 feet on river by 300 feet to 1st-st.; also, half block, 1st to 2d-st., on North 5th-st. Call at No. 12 Bond-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE WANTED—A full front house above 34th-st. wanted for a cash buyer. Also, a cash-out house near 6th-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE AND lot in the Tenth, Eleventh, or Seventeenth Ward; price $8,000 to $10,000. Owners only address, with particulars, BUYER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Classes every day. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in private lessons.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT the public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of FEBRUARY, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the two valuable tenement-houses and lots on the north side of Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and the 8th-av., numbered 49 and 51 Jane-st. No. 49 is 27 feet six inches wide and 88 feet in depth, with a slight jog in the westerly line, with a four-story and basement double tenement-house. No. 51 is 25 feet wide and 91 feet deep on the westerly side, and 85 feet 3 inches on the easterly side, with a slight jog on the easterly side. The westerly line of the westerly house and lot is distant 82 feet 6 inches easterly from Hudson-st.

Both houses are in good order and filled with a good class of tenants. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE, Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and 35th-st., in full City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.
FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, dec., No. 83 Nassau-st.

D. M. SHAMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER AND FRONT STS., BY ORDER HEIRS OF JEHIEL JAGGER, DECEASED.

D. M. SHAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BLEECKER-STREET.—Three-story, attic, basement, stone-front dwelling-house, with 3-story brick building and lot, No. 115 Bleecker-st., near Greene, 25x100.

FRONT-STREET.—Four-story and under cellar brick store and lot, No. 150 Front-st., near Maiden-lane, about 20x71 feet.

Sixty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SHAMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON AMITY-ST.

D. M. SHAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 106 Amity-st., near Sullivan; house 22x44, modern improvements, and newly painted and papered; lot 22 front, 25 rear, and 140 feet deep. Fifty per cent on mortgage. Maps, &c. at No. 14 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF 3D-AV. houses and lots.—HIGH AND V. HARNETT, auctioneer, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Frank Rudd, Esq., referee, Nos. 1,947 and 1,949 3d-av., two four-story and basement brick houses, all improvements, and lots, situate on the east side of 3d-av., 141 feet and 6 inches south of 106th-st.; each lot 17.8x 100. Maps at No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AROUND, IN, AND NEAR
BRICKSBURG.
FOR SALE

Farm, Fruit and Garden Lands. Village Lots and Water Powers; for healthfulness unsurpassed; good soil, pure water, no fever and ague; only forty-four miles from New-York, forty from Philadelphia, on railroad; $25 to $50 per acre.
Circulars sent free. Address
ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—Real Estate Agents, F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—AN ESTATE OF 160 ACRES IN Westchester County, seven miles from Harlem Bridge, containing valuable improvements and possessing great advantages for a present residence, or immediate and most profitable investment. Full particulars and maps of
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES OF land at Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County, two and one-half miles north of Tarrytown, on the line of the New-York and Boston Railroad. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,980 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, islands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RAVENSWOOD—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID House with twenty-four lots, with a river front of 100 feet; for sale low. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—Modern improvements, unfailing stream; three minutes from all trains and harbor; price $7,000. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.; HEALTHY location; ten residences, from $3,000 to $30,000; easy terms. B. F. SMALL, owner, No. 111 Liberty-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.,
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
JAMES LELAND, JR., & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN Plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of private houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1127 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let in a private family; fire, gas, bath; first-class table; moderate terms; location desirable; house brown stone; references exchanged. No. 338 West 34th-st.

NO. 25 WEST 42TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, an entire second floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished; will rent together or separately; house and table first class.

NO. 394 7TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., TWO second-story rooms, with board. Family private; references exchanged. Terms moderate to people of refinement and intelligence.

BOARDING—AT NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.; new house, new double and single rooms, new furniture, elegant parlors and dining-rooms, excellent table, reasonable prices; permanent or transient.

NO. 1 EAST 41ST-ST., CORNER OF 5TH-av.—Handsome furnished room to let to a single gentleman, with board.

A GENTLEMAN CAN GET BOARD FOR 2 horses and good accommodations for one or two carriages in a private stable. No. 235 East 34th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—DESIRABLE front and other furnished rooms, en suite and single, with board.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.—A NEATLY furnished front room, $5 per week; board if desired. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE ROOM to let, with or without board. References. No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D-ST.—A SECOND-STORY front room to let, with board; also, a single room.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamps for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Supt. Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 283 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER RESIDing in Westphalia, Germany, desires to receive in his family a few American boys, ten to fourteen years of age: his long pedagogical experience and the pleasant home he will be able to offer, guarantee for the mental development and physical care of his pupils. As to references and particulars, please address J. W., Box No. 2,568 New-York Post-office.

MLLES. CHABONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 38 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)
Second term begins on Feb. 1. French classes for ladies three times a week.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 323d-st., Broadway, junction 8th-av., down-town, No. 62 Bowery. Book-keeping, arithmetic, writing privately; twenty-four writing lessons, $2.50, day and evening.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice. Inserting conversational fluency. Prof. DUPONT, No. 241 West 14th-st. Translations.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING Class for boys and girls, No. 145 West 45th-st.; term begins Feb. 5.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Morristown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 620 5th-av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDENER, Principals.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-St., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

COLLINS PREP. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park,

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Proceedings of the Wilson Committee Yesterday—Testimony of the Union Pacific Freight Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The Wilson Committee met this morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT EXAMINED.

Webster Snyder was sworn and examined by the Chairman: Was General Freight and Ticket Agent from 1863 to 1867 and General Superintendent until July, 1869. Witness now resides at Jamaica, Long Island. Did not know of any Government directors and commissioners who were paid anything besides their mileage and compensation for services, with one exception, namely, Cornelius Wendell, now dead. Wendell came to Bryan, Wyoming, in November and December, 1868, as a Government Commissioner, but declined to act without the payment of money. Wendell was there several days, and did not pay much attention to the road. Witness, in conversation with him, said that the company had spent money in good faith, and Wendell by his delay in acting, kept the company out of its money, which was unjust and unfair, but he did not recollect all of the conversation. Wendell said he would act for $25,000, and was paid the money by witness. Wendell did not say he would make a favorable report. Witness did not take a receipt or memorandum to show to the officers of the company. Did not pay to any other commissioner or director any sums of money besides mileage or for services. About sixty or eighty miles of road was to be examined by the Commissioners at that time.

Examined by Mr. Hoar—Witness paid the money on his own responsibility; he had conversed with Dr. Durant, who was Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and told him Wendell had declined to act, and had made a proposition to receive $25,000; Dr. Durant said he would not authorize the payment; there was a peculiar exigency in the affairs of the road which seemed to require the payment.

Q.—Did Dr. Durant say anything other than that he should not authorize the payment? A.—We had some conversation, and I have given the substance of it.

Q.—Did you understand Dr. Durant to prohibit the payment without his authority? A.—Not actually forbidden.

Q.—Were you ever called on to account for, or rebuked for this payment by your superiors? A.—I had some conversation with Dr. Durant and Oliver Ames. The President wrote me a letter saying that I did wrong. I think this was in November or December 1869.

By Gen. Duff and Mr. Bushnell—I don't know what cause was assigned for my removal; it was never intimated that I was removed for paying Wendell this money; the money was charged to the account of "Contingencies and Construction." Witness obtained a draft for the money from the Omaha National Bank, payable in New-York, and gave security for its payment.

Q.—By Mr. Swann—Who authorized you to furnish security for its payment? A.—I did this without authority, and on my own account.

Q.—What reason did Wendell give for asking for the money and for coming into your arrangement? A.—He gave no reason; he wanted it as "blood."

Q.—And you gave him the "blood?" A.—I did, and, in further reply, the witness said, owing to the peculiar situation of affairs he felt justified in paying the money; at that time he was 800 or 900 miles west of the Missouri River, and the President and Directors of the Company had their office in Boston; he looked upon Wendell as exacting black-mail.

Mr. Shellabarger interrogated the witness, who said, the road was first-class at the time, and that F. P. Blair and Gen. Buford, the other two Commissioners, showed no reluctance to discharge their duty. Being interrogated by Mr. Swann, the witness said the Board of Directors of the company tacitly acquiesced in what he had done, and there was no protest, so far as he knew, on their books to show disapproval; the company never presented an account to him for the $25,000.

HON. CHARLES VANZANDT'S TESTIMONY.

Hon. Charles C. Vanzandt, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, was examined: Was in Washington in the Spring and Summer of 1864, but not in connection with the legislation then pending before Congress. Having been asked whether he had knowledge that any money had been used to procure legislation on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, witness replied he had no definite knowledge, but he might have heard loose conversations, which he could not repeat with distinctness. He then related the particulars of suits by Poland, J. Hazard and others, in the Rhode Island courts, against Dr. Durant, to recover certain moneys. Dr. Durant retained witness as attorney, who associated with himself Mr. Jencks, and he was subsequently retained by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier. Dr. Durant denied that any improper expenditure had been made by him, and said what he had paid had been passed on by committees of those corporations, and his accounts settled. This part of his defense seemed to be agreed to by the opposite parties in the suit. The bills never came to an ultimate hearing. They were still pending, with no probability of a hearing. The complaints in the suit claimed that Durant spent money of the suspense account of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and never properly accounted for it. It was not alleged he spent the money for corrupt purposes. There was a vast amount of crimination and recrimination. The parties were friendly one week and quarreled the next.

MR. DUFF RECALLED.

John Duff called and testified as to his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company and his profits from the Credit Mobilier. He was appointed in March, 1871, on the committee of the company to adjust and pay the account of $126,000 for special legal expenses, but he declined to serve, although by doing so he might have informed himself of the particulars concerning the matter. He was in Washington about the time of Secretary Boutwell's action respecting the withholding of certain moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and came here at the instance of Oliver Ames, President of the company, to see what was going on. He met, while here, Mr. Rollins, Gen. Dodge, Thomas A. Scott, Mr. Bushnell, and others, who said the legislation on the subject would be right; he paid his board bill while here out of his own pocket, and was never reimbursed by the company, and did not pay a dollar to any party in Washington. In reply to a question of Mr. Shellabarger, he said he declined to go on the committee to audit and settle the bill for special legal expenses, because he knew nothing about them.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent you from finding out by resorting to the source of information? A.—I think I could have found out.

In a further examination the witness said he had no knowledge of lawyers being employed here; he did not hear anything about the expenditure of the money, nor did he want to hear; when he came here he was informed all was right.

The Chairman—When you were requested by Mr. Ames to come to Washington to see what was going on, the Secretary of the Treasury had already taken action, withholding certain moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad. Was your purpose to secure friendly legislation by Congress? A.—I was satisfied the legislation would be friendly.

Witness was interrogated as to the suspense account, but could give no information as to the objects for which the sums of money were expended. It appeared from the records of the Union Pacific Railroad Company that Oliver Ames and John J. Cisco were appointed a committee to inform themselves of the details of the suspense account, and audit and pay amounts found due. If the facts proved satisfactory to them there should be no further discussion; and it was further resolved to charge such payments to the construction account.

Witness was interrogated at length as to the action of the Credit Mobilier in the matter of buying Union Pacific Railroad bonds, dividends, &c., and also in relation to the Oakes Ames contract.

SIDNEY DILLON'S TESTIMONY.

Sidney Dillon testified that the present property of the Credit Mobilier consists of lands at Council Bluffs and Columbus, worth about $155,000, and a note of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for $2,000,000, and as the note had never been protested, he presumed it might be considered good. The reason why he did not try to collect the money, was that it might embarrass the company; a portion of the land will be required by the company, and the remaining portion of it would thus be doubled in value; he became President of Credit Mobilier in May, 1867; since the Oakes Ames contract no business has been transacted by Credit Mobilier, except the settling up of its affairs. The Credit Mobilier owns between 1,500 and 2,000 shares of Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock; witness was not in Washington pending the legislation of 1864 and 1871; he knew nothing about the suspense account, nor about the $126,000 for special legal expenses; did not know of any money having been paid by the Pacific Railroad Company to any member of Congress or any officer of the Government, either directly or indirectly. He knew of nothing on that subject except what he had heard in this room. Witness was asked how it was that 138 miles of the road, already completed, was embraced in the Oakes Ames contract, which question he answered by saying there were things on that part of the road necessary to be done under the Oakes Ames contract. If that had not been put into the contract, the part built by the Credit Mobilier would have been increased to that amount, the 138 miles having been included as a part of the contract.

The Chairman inquired whether a large portion of what was divided out by the Credit Mobilier was not derived by taking the difference between what the building of that extent of road had cost the company and the Oakes Ames contract price. The witness replied that such was the fact to some extent. He made further explanations in relation to the matter, and said the contract was taken by Oakes Ames, as an individual, but he supposed it was meant the contract should be transferred to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. The witness was one of the seven trustees to whom the contract was assigned. No Government director had ever been a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, nor had any stock ever been so transferred, to his knowledge.

MR. DURANT RECALLED.

Thos. C. Durant, recalled, said that in 1864 he had made arrangements with Joseph B. Stewart to settle difficulties with outside parties concerned in the Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad, and stated the limit beyond which he could not go—between $400,000 and $500,000. There was no trouble with Congress, but among persons, some of whom desired the terminus to be at St. Louis, and others at several other points. Mr. Durant paid Mr. Stewart certain bonds after the legislation of Congress of that year, but took no memoranda of the details of the transaction. No money that he had ever heard of was spent among members of Congress. No bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company passed to Mr. Stewart; they, in part, were of the Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. The witness said he never had any financial business with Thaddeus Stevens.

The committee adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. James Brooks' Connection With the Union Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Judge Poland's special Committee to inquire into the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock among members of Congress, resumed its session this morning.

MR. H. S. M'COMB'S TESTIMONY.

H. S. McComb was recalled and examined by Judge Poland.

Q.—At the time of your former examination you stated you might have some further papers to throw light on the subject we have under investigation. A.—I have made search, Sir, and found some of the papers, but some I did not.

The witness here produced a number of letters which passed between himself and Mr. Ames, but as one only related to the matter under investigation, they were not put in as evidence. The one referred to was dated Dec. 17, 1868, and was from Gen. E. N. Dodge, then a member of Congress, to Mr. McComb, and contained a postscript saying: "We beat the rate resolution to-day, 61 to 73; close vote."

Witness testified that he had received another letter from Ames in February, 1868, but was unable to find it now. In that letter Mr. Ames made use of some such remark as "Did not the stock transferred to Colfax pay?" Supposed Mr. Ames referred to some ruling made by Mr. Colfax while he was Speaker. Could not remember the exact language of the letter, but the above language contained the substance of it. Witness did not remember what ruling was referred to.

Mr. McComb then stated that he had examined the copy of the record of the committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company owned by Dr. Durant, and he there found that Mr. James Brooks acted as a member of that committee on Jan. 22, 1868, two days before the big dividend was declared, and that he also acted as inspector at the election on March 9, 1868. He asked that the committee would call for those records to contradict the testimony of Mr. Brooks, that he did not qualify as a director until March 23, 1868.

By Mr. Niblack—It seems that money was expended here in Washington to procure certain legislation; have you any knowledge of that? A.—I have no knowledge myself personally of a dollar being expended for any purpose in Washington. I was on a committee to examine the accounts of Dr. Durant for some four or five hundred thousand dollars expenses. Took a minute of all the vouchers, together with Mr. Bardwell, and found all right. Upon reporting to Mr. Alley that Mr. Durant's accounts were all right, Mr. Alley replied that if they were right they must not let the people know it, as Mr. Durant must not be relieved from the odium cast upon him by those accounts.

By Mr. Alley—Witness did swear in Philadelphia that Mr. Alley refused to sign the report, and gave his reason that Durant was a dishonest man. Repeated that testimony now. Mr. Alley was the third man of the committee, and refused to sign.

MR. W. B. ALLISON RECALLED.

Mr. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, was recalled and examined by Hon. Job Stevenson. Witness had been a stockholder in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad, but had sold his stock some time ago. Mr. Hooper, Mr. Ames, Speaker Blaine, and others, were stockholders in the road. It was chartered by Iowa and not by Congress.

Mr. Alley desired to reply to Mr. McComb.

Judge Poland notified him that any reply must be short, as this was not the place to settle difficulties between Mr. McComb and Mr. Alley.

Mr. Alley then denied that he had made any statement to Mr. McComb in regard to Dr. Durant, and stated also that his interest in the Union Pacific Railroad at the time of the Oakes Ames contract was 1,100 shares, and his interest in the Credit Mobilier 290 shares.

MR. CRANE RECALLED.

Mr. C. H. Crane was recalled, and testified as to being notified by Mr. McComb, while Dr. Durant was in Europe, that he (Crane) had better keep his own counsel, as Mr. Brooks had sold out to the other party.

After a secret session of three hours the committee adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Judge Poland, Chairman of the committee, this morning received a note from Mr. Hale, counsel for Vice-President Colfax, stating that he preferred not to appear before the committee until Mr. Ames shall return.

A Petition of the Credit Mobilier Company to be Dissolved Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—In the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Allison read the decision on the petition of the Credit Mobilier asking for a decree of dissolution, under the act of April, 1856, on the ground that since July, 1868, the corporation has transacted no business. The Judge refuses the prayer of the petition, and gives the following reasons for the refusal:

The Government has given notice that it claims to be a creditor of the corporation to a large amount. Congress has, by its action, directed the employment of counsel to investigate and prosecute such claims. Shall we embarrass the possible future action dependent on such an inquiry, by taking from that body its very existence, and enable it to pass out of sight by quietly descending into the grave, which by anticipation it has prepared for itself, and turn the Government, as well as individual creditors, over to a scramble for the effects of that body? This corporation should be compelled to continue to live and stand in its proper place until it may be made clear beyond reasonable doubt that, without prejudice to the public welfare or the interest of the corporation—and we may add that of its creditors—we may safely give to it the death which it deserves to die by our hands. The exceptions to the report of the master are sustained, and the prayer of the petitioners is refused.

CALDWELL'S CASE.

Examination of Bank Books—The Case to Close on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning took up the Kansas Senatorial election and alleged bribery by Mr. Caldwell.

MR. COMSTOCK'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Comstock was sworn and examined by Mr. Morton. In January and February, 1871, was book-keeper at Scott & Co.'s bank, in Leavenworth; Caldwell and Lem Smith had accounts at the bank; don't recollect that Morris did; don't recollect a check on the Kansas Pacific or any other railroad drawn by Morris about that time; one morning Martin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Missouri River and Atchison and Topeka railroads, came to the bank before it opened and drew a check by Caldwell on Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, $10,000; said he would have to go to Topeka on the early train; thinks this was just before the Senatorial election; recollects about that time a check drawn by Lem Smith, and indorsed, first by Anderson, then by Carney, and finally the bank; does not recollect other checks by the parties mentioned at about that time. Scott & Co.'s ledger was placed before witness.

By Judge Crosier—Entries were not in witnesses' handwriting; kept the private ledger; was not his business to keep any of Caldwell's or Lem Smith's accounts. Judge Crosier submitted that witness could tell no more about the book than its own pages showed.

Mr. Morton decided to examine witness. Mr. Morton read the following entries of checks or drafts cashed on Caldwell's account: Jan. 9, $3,591 17; Jan. 11, $203 41; Jan. 13, $7,182 56; Jan. 19, $2,000; Jan. 20, 10,000; Jan. 27, $5,000; Jan. 28, $1,000. Witness had no recollection of the draft for $5,000 drawn by Carney on Lem Smith discounted at or collected through the bank.

Mr. Morton read certain entries of deposits by Caldwell, which witness could not explain. He then turned to Lem Smith's account, and read the following charges against him: Jan. 23, $7,000; Jan. 24, $200; Jan. 30, $500; Feb. 4, $414 41; Feb. 11, $3,000.

The books of the First National Bank of Leavenworth were examined while Comstock was searching for Caldwell's account.

Mr. Clark said he had been cross-examined concerning the conversation with Cree, editor of the Lawrence Standard, for the purpose of showing that editorials in that paper demanding the present investigation were the result of a conspiracy between Cree and himself. He now presented copies of the paper, printed before the conversation alluded to, and demanding an investigation.

A BANK CASHIER'S TESTIMONY.

The Cashier of the First National Bank, was sworn and examined by Mr. Morton—Mr. Caldwell had an account on the 9th of January, 1871, and has since. It was a deposit of $10,000 as a trust fund, and has remained about as deposited ever since. That is the only account he has.

Mr. Comstock was examined by Judge Crosier—It was not his business to cash checks, but he frequently did so. Did not recollect paying a check for $10 000 on Mr. Caldwell's account. Did not say to Major Hopkins in this city or to any one else that he did not know anything of Caldwell's account except what the books show. Had no conversation with Mr. Clarke at St. Louis about these accounts within a month. Made a memorandum of the books necessary to show Mr. Caldwell's transaction with the bank at Mr. Clarke's request. The memorandum was furnished after witness came to Washington. Furnished a similar list to Carney at St. Louis on the day he (Carney) left for Washington.

Major Hopkins was examined by Judge Crosier—Met Comstock at the National Hotel and asked him about the books. He said substantially that he knew nothing of the account except what is shown by the books.

MR. M'DOWELL RECALLED.

Mr. McDowell was recalled and examined by Judge Crosier—Heard Carney's testimony. Had a conversation with Carney on the day of the second ballot in which he (Carney) said that if Caldwell had as small a vote as before, that it was evident that he could not be elected, and his friends in and out of the Legislature were determined that he should again become a candidate, and he meant to do so; asked witnesses' advice; witness advised him not to, on the ground that it would be bad faith to Caldwell, and that he could not be elected.

By Mr. Clarke—Knew that Carney had agreed to withdraw, but did not know anything of the $15,000. Had heard nothing of it at that time.

MR. COMSTOCK RECALLED.

Mr. Comstock was then recalled, and produced the books of the First National Bank, showing there Jan. 17 a debit of $500, and on the 25th one of $200. These were not unusual amounts for Smith to draw. Both Smith and Caldwell had large accounts at bank.

MR. L. T. SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Lem T. Smith was recalled, and examined by Judge Crosier to contradict Carney's evidence.

Witness never said he had agreed, and never had agreed, to pay $5,000, $500, or any other amount to any legislator for his vote. Did not say that the price of votes was about $1,000, or anything like it. Never said he was bound to carry the election, if it cost him $150,000. The only check he ever asked Jacob Smith to cash was one for $150. Thinks he did speak to him about cashing a check for $2,000, but it was said in the presence of others, and was a mere joke. Denied individually Carney's statements that he had offered to bribe certain members named.

Judge Crosier produced a check for $7,000, which witness said he drew at the Tefft House, in Topeka, on the 19th of January. The check was shown to Mr. Comstock, who said it was cashed on the 23d of January.

Judge Crosier called attention to the fact that Mr. Carney's indorsement was not written with the same ink as the face of the check, to disprove Mr. Carney's statement that the check was drawn on the 22d or 23d, and that he indorsed it, as soon as it was handed to him by Mr. Smith. Witness did not have a conversation with Mr. Caldwell in Mr. Carney's presence, in which the former said the election had already involved him in an expense of $40,000, and that he must go on and spend money freely to carry the election. Did not say that he would share expenses with him if he was not elected. Mr. Morton said that it was not obvious that Carney's indorsement on the $7,000 check was in different ink from that in which the face of the check was written. Smith said that Anderson was not present when the check was drawn.

MR. LEGATE RECALLED.

Mr. James F. Legate was recalled, and examined by Judge Crosier, who asked that the testimony of Mr. Spriggs, given before the investigating committee at Topeka, be produced, for the reason that he testified to certain things here that he did not mention there. Mr. Legate testified that there never was a party caucus on the Senatorial election in Kansas. Mr. Anthony came to Topeka terribly opposed to Caldwell; came to him with instructions not to vote for Caldwell, purporting to be resolutions adopted by the citizens of the ward which he (Legate) represented. The next day witness learned that they were adopted by three men who met in a liquor saloon outside the ward. Told Anthony, and he admitted it. Anthony said he would go back and get up a meeting. Came back the next night and said the Caldwell men had taken possession of the meeting. Said to witness: If Caldwell is elected, the past six years and the six years to come are a blank to me, and if Caldwell is going to be elected I am going to get some money out of him. He asked me to help him, and I refused, and said if he wanted any money he must get it himself. He left my room and went in the direction of Caldwell's room. When he returned, he spoke of Caldwell in very disrespectful language. Think he said he was a "niggardly whelp," and that he couldn't get a dollar out of him. Asked him if he had asked for money, and he said he had. Don't think he mentioned any amount.

Judge Crosier submitted an affidavit by Senator Pomeroy stating that, soon after Caldwell's election, both Clark and Carney said to him here, in substance, that they used their influence to elect Caldwell.

Mr. Clark said that he was surprised that he was not advised that the affidavit was to be introduced. He was willing to admit that Mr. Pomeroy meant to state the facts, but he had fallen into error concerning the language he (Clark) had used.

The committee then went into consultation with closed doors.

In a few minutes the doors were reopened, and the investigation was adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the remaining witnesses will be examined, and Mr. Caldwell will make his statement, after which the case will positively be closed.

OFF FOR SAMANA.

Departure of the Tybee—A Site for a City to be Selected.

The steamer Tybee will sail for Samana Bay from pier No. 4, North River, at 10 o'clock this morning, carrying seventeen passengers for that port, and among them Messrs. F. Delmonte, W. L. Halsey and Samuel Samuells, who go as a commission from the company to select and lay out a site for a city along the shores of Samana Bay. A corps of engineers is already on the island, and on the arrival of the Commissioners the survey will be immediately begun, but it is improbable that a decision will be reached in time to admit of the return of the Commissioners on the return trip of the Tybee. As soon as the site is decided upon, the streets will be marked out and a spacious hotel, suitable warehouses and wooden dwellings erected by the company.

The Tybee also takes out five or six agents from mercantile firms and real estate speculators, the former of whom carry several cases of samples as a means of ascertaining what merchandise would find the readiest sale in the San Domingo market. The following is a complete list of the passengers: J. D. Ward, R. E. Garczynski, E. Stewart, W. L. Halsey, F. Delmonte, Capt. S. Samuells, W. F. Seaman, A. F. Macias, J. G. Adams, H. N. Marsh, Jas. Rennie, A. L. Callejs and wife, H. O'Connor, M. O'Royco, Capt. Plummer, — Nettleson, and J. M. Delgado and son. Some of these go only on a pleasure trip, five being destined for Porto Plata. Three carpenters also go out to fit up the wooden hotel, which is stored in sections in the hold of the vessel. The structure is 100 by 40 feet, and about 20 feet high, while the outbuildings connected with it afford space for a kitchen, pantry, and store-rooms. The frame will be placed on a foundation-wall of 3 feet in height, and the boards which form the sides will be put together, and the structure completed, in a few days after the arrival of the vessel at her destination. A verandah, 10 feet wide, will run around three sides of the building. The wooden houses, alluded to in a previous issue, have not been completed, but will be taken out on the next trip of the Tybee.

A Director of the Bowery Bank Robbed.

Yesterday afternoon one of the Directors of the Bowery Bank drew $600 in bills, and immediately after leaving the office he was attacked by a gang of robbers, who succeeded in depriving him of the amount before any assistance could be rendered by the police. The method employed to rob him was of a novel character. The gang of thieves watched their opportunity as he left the bank, and while one blindfolded him by wrapping a large shawl round his head and shoulders, the others extracted the money from his pocket. The whole transaction did not occupy more than one minute, and by the time the Director had removed the shawl the robbers were out of sight, and no clue has been obtained which could lead to their detection.

A Shipment of Salmons' Eggs Expected.

Prof. Baird, of Washington, was at the Custom-house, yesterday, making arrangements for the delivery of a shipment of salmons' eggs which is expected here by the steamer America, from Germany, on Tuesday. The Professor, who is a prominent pisciculturist, said that the eggs had been collected on the Rhine, and had been sent to this country to be hatched and propagated in American rivers. Nearly 800,000 had been sent, of which number one-fourth were given by the German Government. They had been packed in moss, and then placed in boxes in order to prevent them from being destroyed. The breeders of game fish intend using them as an experiment to ascertain whether they can be hatched into life, so that the principal rivers can be stocked with them.

STOKES' APPEAL.

The Bill of Exceptions Signed—The Motion to Set Aside the Verdict to be Heard To-Morrow.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Boardman settled the bill of exceptions on which an appeal is to be taken from the verdict of the jury finding Edward S. Stokes guilty of murder in the first degree, in having taken the life of James Fisk, Jr.

At the same time argument was had on the motion to vacate the judgment and for a new trial, on the ground of certain irregularities claimed, on behalf of the prisoner, to have been committed during the progress of the trial, the particulars of which appeared in THE TIMES.

Before motion to set aside the verdict a long discussion took place between counsel on behalf of Stokes and counsel for the People, as to whether such irregularities should be made the basis of a separate motion for a new trial, or whether the Court should allow them to be inserted as a part of the bill of exceptions.

Mr. Beach on behalf of the People contended that the alleged irregularities should not be entertained by the Court at all, because, though they were at the time of the occurrence within the knowledge of the prisoner's counsel; were then known to them to be of vital importance, and yet suppressed from the knowledge of the Court; that even if the Court should accept the affidavits as to the alleged irregularities as a basis for a new trial, yet the motion came too late, not having been made before judgment.

In a long argument, in which he cited numerous precedents, Mr. Tremain, on behalf of Stokes, contended that the motion did not come too late, and that it should be made to the Court before which the trial took place. As to the statement that counsel for the prisoner had, at the time, suppressed their knowledge of the irregularities complained of. Mr. Tremain asserted most positively that he and his associates were ignorant of the irregularities until it was too late to cure the defect. This motion was made only after consultation with some of the most eminent and honored members of the Bar; was believed to be entirely in accord with the most scrupulous professional honor of counsel, and such as the prisoner was clearly entitled to the benefit of. Of course some of the irregularities were of every-day occurrence, and would not, perhaps, have been taken advantage of by counsel, except, as in this case, where the life of a human being is involved.

Judge Boardman concluded that the fact as to his temporary absence, and that of the prisoner during the trial, could not be admitted as a part of the case to be used on appeal.

The case and bill of exceptions was then settled, and counsel proceeded with the motion for a new trial on the ground of the irregularities complained of.

Mr. Dos Passos, on behalf of the prisoner, read affidavits as to the facts, the substance of which has already appeared in THE TIMES.

On behalf of the People, Mr. Beach read the affidavit of Charles A. Yost, one of the jurors, to the effect that he had no prejudice against Stokes, and that in visiting the hotel where the homicide was committed, he did so from pure curiosity, and learned nothing in connection with the case which he had not previously known. An affidavit of George M. Manchester, a juror, was also read, in which he states that he had no prejudice against Stokes; that in reply to a question on the subject, he said he would hang Stokes and hang "Bill" Tweed too, but that such remarks were not seriously made, and that his verdict was impartial and based exclusively on the testimony produced in court.

John A. Byers, another juror, charged by the defense with examining pistols in a store, swears that such examination had no influence on his mind in forming his opinion or verdict.

Augustus Beckstein, another juror, swears that he never expressed any opinion adverse to the prisoner, and that his verdict was impartial and founded on the testimony in the case alone.

Mr. Beach read his own affidavit, denying the absence of Stokes from the Court during the trial, to his knowledge, although in constant attendance.

The reading of the affidavits being concluded, Judge Boardman signed the bill of exceptions, and argument on the motion to set aside the verdict was adjourned until to-morrow.

At the suggestion of Mr. Tremain a formal order was issued, continuing the term over until to-morrow.

As to a stay of proceedings, pending the appeal, Judge Boardman said inasmuch as the application for such an order could be made to any judge, he was disposed to leave it to some of the Judges here.

Mr. Beach said he thought the certificate of the Judge, that there was probable cause to believe error had been committed, could operate as a stay. He did not know that notice was necessary, but even if counsel on the other side sent him notice of their intention to make application for a stay, he would not appear to oppose it.

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

First Lecture of Prof. Barker's Course at Cooper Institute.

The second of the Cooper Union course of free scientific lectures, and the first of a series of three on the spectroscope and its applications, by Prof. George F. Barker, of Yale College, took place, last evening, in the great hall of the Cooper Union, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Prof. Barker was listened to with great attention, and frequently greeted by rounds of applause.

After being introduced by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, he began his lecture by saying that two classes of men were necessary to contribute to the advancement of useful science—the man of science and the practical man. The one accumulated scientific facts, and the other applied them to a thousand uses. It did not matter much that, ten years ago a German chemist made some experiments with colored glass; but, by means of the instrument he invented—the spectroscope—every object, to the furthest limits of the universe, is enabled to tell its story, never before revealed. It would be necessary to the understanding of his future lectures to explain the method of spectrum analysis, and his first discourse must treat of simple matters—the spectroscope, its forms, how it is applied and the various spectra. The lecturer then explained how light passes in straight lines in the same medium, and described how Newton, in 1672, produced the first spectrum by boring a hole in his window-shutter, letting the light fall on the floor, and then making it pass through a prism. With brilliant experiments, in the darkened room, the speaker showed how the white electric light was broken up and diffused by the prism, and separated into the seven prismatic colors. The more the rays were dispersed the larger and clearer the spectrum, and the advantages of the double prism for this purpose were illustrated. To get a spectrum they must have, first, light; second, it must pass through the prism and the observing telescope; and Prof. Barker here demonstrated how the wonders of the spectroscope were not reserved for those who buy expensive instruments, but explained in detail how any clever boy can make one out of two toy spy-glasses. One prism was enough for chemical purposes, although more were needed in physics, and there were nine in the spectroscope at Kew. The lecturer then proceeded to show what kinds of spectra there are, and how the spectroscope is useful in comparing the spectra of different subjects. He used many experiments, showing the means of finding the spectra of metal and liquids, which must be converted into gas, and heated until they are luminous; and he burned various metals—such as sodium, lithium, barium, strontium, calcium—to show their yellow, crimson, green, red, and orange colors, also exhibiting their brilliant spectra, to demonstrate how the spectra of each metal is peculiar to itself. He explained the illustration by synthesis, by absorption, and by analysis, and concluded his lecture by several beautiful experiments in the examination of gases by electric light.

Prof. Barker's next lecture will be on the 8th inst., on "The Revelations of the Sun through the Spectroscope," and his final address will be delivered on the 15th, and is entitled "Revelations of the Stars through the Spectroscope."

The Shotwell Bond Robbery.

The Shotwell bond robbery, heretofore reported in the columns of THE TIMES, has assumed a new phase. Detectives Kelso and Keirns arrived here yesterday, having in their custody George A. Everett, arrested in Chicago on a requisition granted by Gov. Dix, charging him with receiving stolen goods. The papers stolen from Miss Shotwell by Everett were expressed to Frank A. Brooks, of this City, who, on learning of the arrest of Everett, turned them over to Superintendent Kelso. Brooks is now under bail to await trial, and Everett was taken before District-Attorney Phelps, and held to bail to await trial.

Destructive Fire in Broadway—Loss Estimated at $500,000.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, Patrolman Brennan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, noticed smoke issuing from the second story windows of Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway. He sent out an alarm, which was promptly responded to by detachments of the police, Fire Department and Insurance Patrol. The doors of the building were with difficulty forced open, when it was discovered that the second floor was enveloped in flames. The firemen soon had several streams of water playing on the fire, and in the meantime the police and insurance patrolmen exerted themselves in saving property in the lower part of the building. The first floor of the premises is occupied by Wood Bros., carriage-makers, and was filled with a valuable assortment of carriages and sleighs. The doors on Broadway and Lafayette-place were thrown open, and under the direction of Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, much property was saved. In the meantime the flames had spread very rapidly throughout the second floor of the building, and before they could be extinguished had extended to the third and fourth floors, causing an immense loss. The second floor was occupied by Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co., importers of and dealers in upholstery and carriage trimmings. They estimate their loss at $500,000 in gold, and they have an insurance of $225,000, gold, principally in foreign companies. The third floor is occupied by A. Ingalls, upholsterer; loss on stock, $5,000; fully insured. Wood Brothers occupy the first floor and basement of the building. They estimate their loss on stock at $75,000; covered by insurance. The building is owned by Wood Brothers, and is damaged to the extent of $20,000; fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a grate fire igniting the floor beams.

THE BUILDING INSPECTION.

Reports on Grammar Schools, Factories, and Tenement-Houses.

The Inspectors of the Building Department yesterday submitted reports of the inspection of two grammar-schools and several buildings owned by private individuals. The former were in better condition than the majority of those previously reported, but the sanitary arrangements were imperfect.

At Grammar School No. 50, in Twentieth-street, near Third-avenue, the walls are secure and the ventilation and light good, but the ceilings of the primary department are out of repair and dangerous; the boilers are safely incased in brick, but the pipes are close to the wood-work, and the entire heating apparatus needs adjusting. The return pipe in the cellar is exposed and liable to fracture. Five stairways afford sufficient means of egress.

At Grammar School No. 13, at Nos. 237 to 241 East Houston-street, the ceilings are out of order, that of the rear room of the primary department being very dangerous. The ventilation of the front class-rooms is defective. The building is heated by wood stoves, which are not properly shielded, and the stove pipes are worn and insecure. The inspectors recommend that openings be made in the partitions, dividing the centre class-rooms from the main stairway; that the class-room doors be made to slide back, instead of opening inward as at present, and that the ventilation be improved and the ceilings repaired. The exit is ample.

The following buildings have been found since the last reports, to be unprovided with adequate means of escape in case of fire:

In Greene-street, Nos. 87 and 89, belonging to the Lorillard estate; Nos. 95 to 111, W. H. Munn; No. 113, I. King; No. 115, S. W. Eissmann. In Prince-street, Nos. 95, 97 and 99, Simon Lightstone; Nos. 98 and 101, Goldenberg Brothers & Co.; No. 103, A. T. Stewart; No. 105, James Boyle. On Broadway, Nos. 313 and 315, E. N. Tailer; Nos. 221 and 223, Bartlett estate; No. 489, Louisa Hepbourne; No. 491, Peter Gilsey; No. 499, C. J. & A. D. Openheim; No. 501, J. S. Rogers; Nos. 503 and 505, H. S. Ely; in West Houston-street, No. 19 to 25, Rufus S. Ingalls; No. 27, John Race; in Thomas-street, No. 11, Wm. Scott; No. 22, G. W. Platt; No. 25, Wm. Purcell; No. 41, Erastus Titus; No. 78, Martha C. Coe; north-east corner Broadway and Thomas-street, Geo. B. Lawton; in West Broadway, Nos. 39 and 41, Bernhard Mayer; No. 42 Hynes Bros.; No. 49 M. Purcell; Nos. 55 and 57, G. N. Platt; in Duane-street, No. 91, A. Tilley; Nos. 105 and 107 Martha C. Coe; No. 157, Orison Blunt; No. 159, Andrew Hall; No. 133, Stone Bros.; No. 135, W. S. Ridaback; Nos. 137 and 139, E. W. Rachan; No. 122 Church-street, Geo. Hovey; No. 44 Hudson-street, J. V. C. Smith estate; No. 444 Broome-street, Louisa Hepbourn; No. 24 Cliff-street, Samuel Cary's estate.

The majority of these buildings are factories and tenement-houses, and have neither fire-escapes nor ladders to the scuttles in the roof.

MISS FAITHFULL.

She Gives an Interesting Lecture Yesterday at Association Hall.

Association Hall was yesterday afternoon, crowded to its utmost capacity by an extremely fashionable audience, almost entirely composed of ladies, for the purpose of listening to a lecture delivered by Miss Emily Faithfull, entitled "Glimpses of the Men and Women I Have Known."

Miss Faithfull, who was introduced, in a few well-chosen words, to the audience by Miss Anna Dickinson, was warmly received by the assemblage. Although the subject of the lecture was one more congenial to an English rather than an American audience, yet Miss Faithfull succeeded by her pleasant voice, easy mode of delivery, and the spirit she infused into her subject, not only in fixing the attention of her listeners, but compelled them to leave the hall, at the termination of the entertainment, not only pleased with the lecturer, but with the lecture also.

The sketches presented were principally of eminent public men and women, well known in England in the ranks of statesmanship and literature, among whom were mentioned the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mendelssohn, Lord Lytton, Lady Morgan, (authoress of *The Wild Irish Girl* and *Woman and Her Master*,) Charles Dickens, Sir Colin Campbell, Mlle. Rochelle, Mme. Ristori, Tennyson, Mazzini, John Bright, Gladstone, Lord Eldon, and a number of others. These sketches were admirably treated by the lecturer; the peculiar traits of character of each person were vividly portrayed, and to lend piquancy to the subject, several anecdotes were related which were specially suggestive of the parties of whom they were told. The lecturer concluded by demonstrating the fitness of women to minister to the ills of suffering humanity, as was shown by the noble deeds performed by them during the late war, and preeminently so by Florence Nightingale and her corps of assistants in the hospitals and tents of the British army in the Crimea.

A New Church Hospital and Home for Hudson County, N. J.

For some time past the Protestant clergy of Hudson County have been preparing to organize an association for the purpose of erecting a church hospital and home. Their arrangements were perfected last week, and a public meeting was called for last night, in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, on Third-street, Jersey City. At 8 o'clock, the church was crowded with people of the better class of Jersey society, and the Rector, Rev. S. M. Rice, called Bishop Odenheimer, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to the chair. Mr. Rice stated that the object of the meeting was to establish the "Hudson County Church Hospital and Home." Speeches favoring the enterprise were made by Judge B. F. Randolph, Hon. I. W. Scudder, Henry Meigs, of St. Luke's Hospital, of New-York and others, and a resolution calling for the organization of a society was passed, and the following officers elected: President (ex-officio,) Bishop Odenheimer; President, S. M. Rice; Vice-President, Dr. John M. Cornelison; Treasurer, J. M. Welsh; Executive Committee, Rev. F. C. Putnam, Rev. S. M. Rice, Dr. J. M. Cornelison, W. W. Shippen, Esq., and Blakely Wilson. The Clerical Council will be composed of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Hudson County. The Regents of the Hudson County Hospital have offered to transfer their building to the association, and they expect to be able to open that institution in a very few weeks. The association, though organized under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, and to be supported by that body, will not be exclusive in its nature, and the hospital will be open to all creeds and classes, with the same liberty and privileges as in the former county institution. Weekly meetings will be held in all sections of the county until the institution is in full operation.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller Green paid at Head-quarters Fire Department, yesterday, the salaries of the officers, employes and of the force of the Fire Department for the month of January, amounting to $70,000. He has also paid for salaries of employes and of the force of the Police Department for last month the sum of $257,000, and to the said Department, on account of street-cleaning, $100,000.

The rolls of the laborers on the boulevards and avenues will be paid by the Controller to-morrow, amounting to $31,136 81.

Personal.

Senator Lord, of Rochester, Hon. O. Ommanney, of England, and Hon. Townsend Davis, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Col. Mansfield, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) Hon. H. A. Tilden, of New-London, and Hon. John C. Short, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Boardman, of Ithaca, and Col. B. Castaneda, of the Peruvian Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. W. D. B. James, of Montreal; Capt. D. S. Robertson, of Scotland, and Hon. B. St. John, of Connecticut, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman A. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and Hon. A. Van Vechten, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Congressman H. W. Parker, of New-Hampshire, and Dr. Roubestine, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.—Mrs. M. A. Douglass, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence and two children, Wm. Dominick Gregg, James Francis, Alexander Harvey, P. L. Everard, Mrs. Alex. Harvey and three children, Joseph Watts, Robert G. Gleudenning, Col. Veeizakitch, David Lawson, Myles Ineson and wife, G. Kustel, W. P. Rodgers, Mrs. Quintano, John Albertson, John Davis, W. Richards, N. G. Old, C. L. Old, Mr. Henry, M. F. Martkwald, Henry J. Townsend, and three others.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The benefit performance in aid of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews realized $3,200.

The Liederkranz will give its second concert at Liederkranz Hall, in Fourth-street, this evening.

The Mayor yesterday appointed Mr. Henry R. Conklin and Col. Robert Pratt (who will act as interpreter when necessary) to be general clerks in his office.

Commissioner Van Nort reports that preparations have been completed to commence work to-morrow on Riverside-avenue, at Seventy-second-street, and from thence northward.

Julia Ward, aged twenty-two, residing at No. 314 Stanton-street, was yesterday severely burned about the head and arms by the explosion of some kerosene-oil with which she was lighting a fire.

Mr. John P. Fraser, First Assembly District, states that he did not appear as representative for Henry Smith's party before the Republican Committee, at their last meeting, on contested seats.

John O'Brien, aged forty-five, a laborer in a quarry at Eighty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, was injured about the head by a premature blast, on Friday evening, and died yesterday. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

Mrs. Emma Simpson, residing at No. 22 Pike-street, while suffering from prolapsus uteri, was advised by some friends to use chloroform. She took one ounce as a medicinal dose, and died shortly after. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest.

John Cooney, aged twenty-five, of Fifty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, while crossing the railroad track, yesterday, at Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, was struck by the switch-engine of the Harlem Railroad and fatally injured.

Charles and John Pauli, aged respectively eighteen and forty-eight years, were found yesterday at their residence, No. 419 East Twenty-fourth-street, suffering from small-pox, and were removed to the hospital on Blackwell's Island.

The Société Culinaire Philanthropique, of this City, will give their annual ball for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Association, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday. The supper, it is assured, will be as remarkable as the banquets served in former years.

Two brothers, named Hippolyte and Henry Froidefant, of No. 237 Sixth-avenue, were brought before Justice Cox yesterday, charged with robbing their father's store of $960 worth of jewelry on the 27th of December. They were locked up for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, John McCue and David Stevenson, who were arrested on Friday night in the act of breaking open the safe of Sigismund Kohn, corner Sixteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, were locked up for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

The Clan-a-Gael Association celebrated their anniversary at Irving Hall on Friday evening. Upward of 200 ladies and gentlemen enjoyed themselves up to a late hour. A substantial supper was provided for the guests. Mr. John McCarthy, the President of the association, superintended the arrangements.

In the long litigation as to church property between the two congregations known as the Madison-avenue and the Oliver-street Baptist Churches, the particulars of which have already been published in THE TIMES, a decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Sedgwick in favor of the Oliver-street congregation.

The case of Daniel Garrison against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in relation to the Broadway widening scheme, was again before Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for rehearing of argument as to the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature of Feb. 27, 1871. Judge Shipman reserved his decision.

BROOKLYN.

Scarlet-fever is becoming alarmingly prevalent in the city.

The Brooklyn Police made 379 arrests during the past week.

Taxes received at the Collector's office during the month of January amounted to $1,012,356 49.

It is stated that Col. A. C. Davis and ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris have been retained by the Committee of Fifty to prosecute the charges of malfeasance in office against District-Attorney Winchester Britton.

Early yesterday morning, Mrs. Abigail Campbell and her son William, residing at No. 1,012 Gates-avenue, were seriously burned by the explosion of a gasoline lamp, which Mrs. Campbell was in the act of lighting.

The Health Committee of the Board of Aldermen have notified Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson to remove the damaged grain, which is emitting a noxious odor detrimental to health, from their store at the foot of Amity-street.

Friday night, the residence of Charles Hubbell, No. 86 Taylor-street, was robbed of clothing and jewelry to the value of $250, and on the same night John Shelley's residence, No. 195 South Third-street, was robbed of similar articles to the value of $82.

The Commissioners of Charities have commenced the work of retrenchment in their department by discharging thirteen employes and cutting down the salaries of others, thus effecting a reduction of $12 000 per annum in the expenses of the department.

LONG ISLAND.

To-day the Reform Church, of Newtown, will be reopened, having been closed for repairs the past few months. Five thousand dollars have been expended on it.

Many crows are found in the roads on the island frozen and starved to death. Several have been seen to fall while flying, and, when picked up, died in a few moments. Numbers of dead quail are also found.

The February term of the Long Island City Court, Hon. Wm. E. Pearse, City Judge, presiding, will convene at the City Hall, Dutch Kills, to-morrow, 3d inst. The leading cases to be considered are those of E. F. Coe, and Meyer and Lowenstine, indicted at the December term for maintaining a nuisance.

Yesterday, special town meetings, which were largely attended, were held at North Hempstead and Hempstead, and resolutions condemnatory of the action of the Queens County Court-house Commission were passed, without a dissenting voice. Similar meetings are to be held in the other towns of the county during the coming week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Postmaster-General has consented to establish a post-office at Pelhamville, to be known as Huguenot Park Post-office.

The February term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County will commence at the Court house, White Plains, to-morrow, before Hon. Silas D. Gifford, County Judge, and the Justices of Sessions.

A meeting has been called of citizens of Mount Vernon for Wednesday evening to organize a new bank in the place of the East Chester National Bank, removed to Indiana. The most prominent residents have come forward to carry out the movement.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at North New-York, which has been undergoing extensive improvements, will be reopened for public worship this morning, when Bishop Wm. L. Harris will officiate. Rev. Cyrus A. Foss, of St. Paul's Church, New-York, will preach at 3 P. M., and Rev. Wm. P. Corbitt at 7 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Jacob Egbert has been appointed Superintendent of the Poor for the town of Southfield.

The Board of Excise of New-Brighton will meet on Thursday, the 4th inst., for the purpose of granting licenses.

The County Court and Court of Sessions for Richmond County will be opened on the 25th inst., at Richmond, by Judge Metcalf and associate justices.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new Episcopal church is being erected at Cranford.

Hon. Andrew B. Cobb, of Parsippany, died on Friday, aged sixty-nine years.

Joseph Kern was killed at Dover Thursday night by being crushed between two freight-cars.

Mary H. Callaghan, known as "Crazy Mary," was frozen to death in New-Brunswick Friday night.

James Campbell, who was run over by the horse-cars at Union Hill on Friday night, died yesterday morning.

The new Bremen steamer Mosel sailed yesterday afternoon, with ninety-two cabin, eighty steerage passengers, and $500,000 in specie.

Jane Madden, aged eight years, of South Eighth-street, Jersey City, upset a kettle of scalding water over her body yesterday afternoon, and was fatally burned.

A suit between the New-Jersey Central and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Roads in reference to broad and narrow gauge has been decided in favor of the latter, the first-named road having been forbidden to take up a third track.

James Kline has been arrested in Orange, charged with throwing the body of a child into the Catholic Cemetery. He stated that the child was still-born, but it is said that the death of the child was the result of his ill-treatment, he having been intoxicated at the time. An inquest is to be held.

Chapped Hands [illegible] Juniper Tar Soap [illegible] HAZARD & CO. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, FEB. 1.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible] Brig Sir Robert Peel, (of Falmouth,) [illegible]

Schr. Samie S. McKown, (of Boothbay,) Paradise, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Isaac Douglas—vessel to S. J. Wenberg. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales; sprung foremast and main mast.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford. [illegible]

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., hazy.

Sailed. [illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Arr. [illegible] Baltimore; Glasena, from New-York; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—Arr. schr. Mary Mankin, from [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—Arr. steam-ship [illegible], from New-York; Colon, from Havana; [illegible]

VINEYARD HAVEN, [illegible] Sld. schr. Mary Collins. A. M.—Calm, [illegible] Wind S. W., light [illegible] At anchor in Edgartown Bay—Bark Fannie, Galveston, for Boston.

Jan. 31—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Carrie H. Spofford, New-castle, Del., for Belfast; Mayor Jones, Baltimore, for Portland; Lizzie D. Baker, Emma L. Rich, Alice, Eunice Rich, Warren B. Hopkins, Boston, for Virginia; Delia Hodgkins, Portland, for New-York; Helen Thompson, Thomaston, for do.; Addie M. Chadwick, Belfast, for Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. Martha T. Pike, in tow, for New-Bedford, for repairs; Arizona, Mayor Jones, Glenmire, (Br.) Lizzie K., (Br.) Ende Briggs, Neponset, Calvin, Sunbeam, Charles F. Meyer, Freddie L. Porter, Tookolita, Magic, Equal, Lyndon. An unknown brig loaded is ashore on the Hedge Fence. Three lighters have gone from this port to her assistance.

10 A. M.—Wind W. N. W., moderate; clear.

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